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## NEAR EAST/NORTH AFRICA REPORT

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PFLP OFFICIAL REJECTS CAPITULATIONIST SOLUTION

Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 24 Jan 81 p 3

[Interview with Abu 'Ali Mustafa, Assistant Secretary General of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by Khaled Salam: "They Want to Smash Syria, Because It Represents the Solid Foundation for Anti-Capitulationist Settlement. Strengthen Syria and Protecting It From Domestic and Foreign Attacks Is a Central Issue for Us. Arab Liberation Movement Groups Call for Breaking Relations with President Jordanian Regime, Installing a National, Democratic Regime"]

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ali Mustafa, assistant secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, emphasized that the Arab situation is very critical and has taken a dangerous turn, since the separation factors between the forces of freedom, democracy and progressivism on the one hand, and the forces of reaction on the other, have become much clearer. Abu 'Ali pointed out that imperialism considers the Camp David schemes as merely a waystation and not the end of the line. Therefore, it is trying, through the Jordanian regime and King Husayn, to raise new options. These options have been made clear through the attempt of America's Arabs to form a rescue team to give some substance to Camp David.

Abu 'Ali believed that the firm support for and protection of Syria against internal and external reactionary assaults is of central importance for the national liberation movement. He emphasized that it is impossible to liberate Palestine, without creating Arab strategic geographic and human depth. He pointed out that Palestinian national unity began to take on dimension, after everyone realized its importance. He discussed the Iraqi-Iranian war, and indicated that, by this means, the Baghdad regime has taken Iraq out of the circle of Arab action, with respect to the Arab-Zionist struggle.

The following is the text of the interview:

[Question] The Arab political situation is being described as critical, dangerous and complex. The possibilities of complete separation still exist, despite the fact that the reactionary attack has diminished, in a relative sense, in the face of possibilities of separation occurring. How do you evaluate the present Arab political situation?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Arab situation is taking a critical political turn, since we can observe the most prominent characteristics of this situation through a corrected reading of previous historical periods. Reactionary Arab tyranny existed

before 1948, through a feudal leadership, sprawled in the arms of the old colonialism, suppressing development in their countries. This leadership was unresponsive in defending national issues, whether in opposition to the old colonialism or the Zionist enemy.

The most important developments in the general Arab region, throughout the 50's, were represented by pan-Arab resurgence. This was in opposition to the old imperialism, on behalf of achieving national independence, so as to create a revolution in social changes, as well as to draw up a definitive plan to oppose the pan-Arab enemy, in order to respond completely to the aspirations of the Arab people to create a specific pattern to fully achieve national liberation and the stage of national democracy. Of course, the resurgence at that stage would be accompanied, after the 50's, by a growth of numerous bourgeois groups, benefiting from oil riches, who had developed interests which they did not have before the 50's. This circle of compradors expanded and took up powerful positions in many of the Arab states.

Then the struggle began between the democratic, progressive forces and the bourgeoisie, who are subordinate to the capitalist market, because they are non-productive, and depend on oil, trade and brokerage money. They fell behind in creating a political, economic and social pattern for the life of the people, despite the vast riches pouring forth. These bourgeoisie held on this foundation, in concert with the remnants of the feudal structure, its laws and social relationships. This was not from an adversary posture toward feudalism and nobility, as happened in the European countries, where the course of the bourgeoisie was revolution against the feudalism, whether in production relations or general laws of human life. This was when the bourgeoisie of our countries were intermarrying with feudalism and its laws and relationships. They did not repudiate it, so that they could create changes in the social order. Another characteristic of the bourgeois class in our countries is their inability to defend our national causes against the pan-Arab enemy, due to their estrangement from the masses, and the nature of their building state institutions, to be used as tools of repression against the masses, and not as tools to mobilize and protect the nation.

After the 50's, the aspects of this struggle became clearer. The struggle took on much clearer aspects, with respect to the need to draw up a program of social guarantees, to make evident the mutual contradiction between the pan-Arab forces, struggling for social patterns, and the bourgeois forces cooperating and intermarrying with feudalism, whose interests had become threatened by the resurgence of pan-Arab forces. This is what in fact happened, during the late President Jamal 'Abd al-Nasser's days in Egypt, when the issues of nationalization, agricultural reforms, workers' rights and social security were raised. This forced the bourgeoisie to attack the Egyptian-Syrian union and to create separatism, in order to protect their interests, despite the fact that that had not been a scientific, socialist movement in the full meaning of that term. But it was a reform movement, in terms of social progressivism. The bourgeoisie could not stand this level of social progressivism; they attacked it, and struck at the security of the Arab community by creating separatism.

During the 60's, the reactionary bourgeois forces followed their program of maintaining the reactionary axis' status quo on the Arab level, and strengthening their military forces, by increasing repression against the masses, and their trade union and parliamentary organizations, and by not giving scope for partial change in human or political life.

This level of confrontation took the progressive forces to a crossroad. They could either protect their position, head in a national, democratic direction, and expedite social change, or they could weaken and surrender their capabilities to the bourgeoisie, and resort to conciliation and truce. Something new developed in the Arab situation, called Arab solidarity. This in fact, and in light of the balance of those forces in the Arab region, was only one of the political forms aimed at cordoning off the national and progressive position in the Arab region, and at unifying efforts to oppose the masses' movement, which had begun to break a path toward organizing the divisive factors between the forces. In this historical period, the June debacle occurred. This setback may provide evidence for this summary of previous developments, but it was clearly evidence of the inability of the bourgeoisie and their program to confront the national issues and protect the nation from the pan-Arab enemy.

Consequently, this made it necessary for the Arab national liberation movement's groups to be at full strength, for a new political stage, which required the crystallization of vanguard forces, the political program, and reliable ways and means of struggle. Then came the birth of Palestinian resistance, as the most prominent sign in that historic stage, to give an alternative and offer a reply to the June setback. Palestinian resistance took a vanguard path in its first stage, toward a national direction, with respect to reconsidering the Palestinian national identity, concentrating the foundations of the struggle on the basis of its priorities in the Arab-Zionist struggle, and raising doubts about the health of the Zionist program and its duration on Arab soil. But in the initial stages, it was not fully clear about its program pertaining to completing the comprehensive vision in determining the enemy camp and the friendly camp, and then determining the active material forces to create the revolution. This was an important issue that happened after 1967; another one was the occurrence of national change in more than one Arab nation. By virtue of the fact that the struggle with the Zionist enemy was a central issue for the Arab community, it also put into the forefront a positive factor, through which we can say it was possible to form a support for the Arab national liberation movement, in order that it take its true position to oppose the imperialist, Zionist reactionary attack.

However, this goal did not take a firm path, in a comprehensive program, to confront the battle against the clear limits and divisions encountered by all these forces. On the contrary, it oscillated between ups and downs, that is, between a position with the masses, to give the program its full content in the struggle with an integrated enemy that does not keep some of its limits separate from others, and between the masses and their interests in creating a pattern on the national and pan-Arab level.

When it was unable to plunge into the battle of full and complete liberation to regain all of Palestine and end the Zionist efforts, as a danger not only to the Palestinian people, but also to the Arab community, the liberation could not come about, without the creation of Arab strategic, geographic and human depth. This is a matter about which all groups in the Arab liberation movement have not been fully conscious.



At this stage, a new development occurred. It clarified the distinction between the class forces more than the 50's stage did. Social forces came into clearer focus, with sharp class distinctions. This made it necessary for the Arab liberation movement's groups to realize that, unless their program included the social issue, so that they could travel together along its path, during the struggle with imperialism, reaction and Zionism, bound together with the national, pan-Arab cause, it would be impossible to offer a response to all the questions regarding the democratic national revolution.

This was especially true, because the democratic national revolution cannot base its standards on the creation of a noncapitalist development in our countries, which possess characteristics referred to through the bourgeoisie. However, vanguard forces and parties, possessing a program of clear guarantees, must preside over the national democratic revolution, in order to create a non-capitalist development on the national, pan-Arab and social levels, so as to include in their program the possibility of achieving the democratic national revolution.

These matters, which have been called factors of the Arab situation in the 60's and 70's, were opposed by the reactionary bourgeois forces, because of the dangers of this growth and the progress of these forces. This was especially true, since the Palestinian revolution began, after 1970-71, to clarify the factors of the growth of the left and its radicalism, which formed a progressive situation in the Arab liberation movement. The war of popular liberation must not be limited to the Palestinian people, but must include the Arab people. Yes, radicalism began its program toward the bond between the national, pan-Arab struggle and the social issues (defining the forces of the Palestinian left). Clearly, in disseminating the revolutionary cultural climate, which gives the citizen confidence and optimism in the future, the traditional reactionary and bourgeois forces sensed the dangers of the growth of revolutionary forces in the region. Then came the October war, which was a decisive waystation, not only on the level of the Arab-Zionist struggle, but also throughout the region. The reactionary and imperialist forces felt, despite the cease-fire and the attempt at imperialist hegemony over the Egyptian regime to stop the war within bargaining limits, by virtue of the fact that the Egyptian leadership did not embrace continuing the war in Egypt, that this war and its results were a liberating movement. Imperialism and reactionism took the opportunity to impose settlement, with its national, pan-Arab and social dangers, impose their program on the area, and end the Arab-Zionist struggle within capitulationism to Zionist conditions, in order to complete their goals of hegemony over the Arab region, and smash relations between the Arab democratic progressive forces and their allies on the international level, especially in the socialist bloc. Imperialism initiated this attack in order to break the neck of the Arab national liberation movement, to outflank the results of the October war, and to change them into Arab capitulationism, and to stop the means of struggle for the creation of a specific pattern regarding this struggle.

However, political events continued on the Palestinian national, Arab and international levels to tangibly prove that Palestinian national rights could not be achieved, that the Arab, pan-Arab case could not be protected, and that the Arab people could not be protected, without creating a true rupture in the balance of forces in the real world, so that the Arab community, through it, could impose its conditions on the opposing forces. However, that rupture has not completely happened, which has kept the climate open for the reactionary forces to initiate

an attempt to stem the national tide, and impose settlement on the entire area. The circumstances in Egypt were ripe, to the degree that the Egyptian leadership no longer adhered to the minimum national position hostile to the Zionist enemy. It rushed onto the international level, considering that the case of hostility to the Arab community came not from Israel, but from communism. It felt that this was true with all the democratic, progressive, national forces in the region. This movement was crowned by the Camp David accords, which gave all reactionary elements in the region the green light for their activities and efforts to sanctify the status quo.

If we consider the Camp David accords, which were accomplished at the end of the 70's, as a new waystation in the Arab-Zionist struggle, and in the struggle between democratic, progressive forces and imperialism, we should not believe that this is the final stop, with respect to the imperialist, Zionist policy in the region. This waystation was only one of a series of general directions that the traditional bourgeoisie are taking as a point of attack against the Arab national liberation movement, assisted by their material capabilities and political forces and organizations in the region. In Lebanon, they are assisted by right-wing, fascist forces, in order to complete the work. In Syria, which represents a national, progressive position, opposed to the policy of capitulationism and to Camp David, they are aided by right-wing, reactionary forces (the Moslem Brotherhood), as an armed strike-force, using military methods to weaken the progressive regime internally. Then there is Israel, continuing its aggression against southern Lebanon, to complete the work in the region. Then, there is Egypt's role. Sadat, by transforming it into a means of striking at liberation movements in Africa, thereby is opposed to Libya, trying to smash its national position of opposition to imperialism, the capitulationist policies, and Israel.

Therefore, the entire Arab region is going through a stage that we can say is a stage of increased struggle, in which its factors will become much clearer than they were in the 60's and 70's. That is, that the course of events will become clearly in the direction of separation. This clarifying of the struggle's factors and directions will be to the interests of the Arab liberation movement, despite all the difficulties it will face. Plunging into the struggle on the basis of this clarity will lead to the growth of self-motivation to develop and radicalize the position and program on the level of the entire region.

[Question] If we agree that the prominent aspect in the Arab political situation is the intensification of the struggle between the Arab national liberation movement, including progressive groups and organizations, and the imperialist, Zionist, reactionary camp, you said in your answer that imperialism, Zionism and reaction are still in an attack posture. These forces have attempted, specifically the Arab reactionaries, to endorse the Amman summit and its results, in order to serve their policy in the region, and to isolate the vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement, by which we mean Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. They tried to rush through some of their public and secret decisions, to strike at relations among the three allied parties, Syria, the Lebanese National Movement, and the Palestinian revolution. In your estimate, what is the central chain linking the Arab national liberation movement's progressive groups, parties, and organizations?

[Answer] Certainly, imperialism will intensify its attacks on the region, to protect its interests and positions. We also said that imperialism considers Camp David a waystation and not the end of the line. American imperialism understands that its policy in the region has reached an impasse. It can do nothing except open another

path for Camp David. Until it can open another path, it will aid the reactionary forces in the region. The representatives of America's Arabs at the Amman summit tried to form a rescue team for Camp David, by means of another Camp David. The reactionaries know full well that blocking Camp David, and the growth of liberation and progressive forces in the Arab region, will mean the downfall of imperialist policies. If its efforts are unsuccessful and its policies collapse, it would mean the downfall of its reactionary allies, and that would mean the vanguard of imperialism's collapse in the region. This is exactly what happened in Iran.

Then these reactionaries escalated the situation, to form a rescue team through new loopholes, taking the form of promoting the European initiatives of schemes which appear on the surface not to be in agreement with Camp David, but in essence open the door for Camp David. The reactionaries understand also that there are strong and tenacious links, which must be politically smashed. If political smashing is not practicable, then militarily smashing them is the other option, so that another path can be smoothed for Camp David. These links are represented by Lebanese-Palestinian national steadfastness on the soil of Lebanon, keeping their rifles pointed as a constant expression of the struggle with the Zionist enemy. They want to smash the Syrian link, which represents the solid foundation of the posture opposed to the policy of settlement and capitulationism, whether by an attempt to bring down this fortress from within, by encouraging the right-wing, reactionary forces, or from without, by inciting hostile forces. Syria is an important link in the chain, which the reactionaries are striving to politically and militarily smash. Therefore, the reactionaries summoned one another to the Amman summit to make political decisions for the first stage, bearing a stamp of moderation because of these guarantees. However, the fact of the matter is that they are pushing these guarantees to open the way for the Jordanian regime, because it is the next choice to ride the Camp David train, by virtue of the fact that Jordan is an acceptable party for it. Thus, there is a growing demand to prepare the premises, so that they can deal with the given elements, the factors of the situation represented by American imperialism, European promotions, the possibilities of Ma'arach coming into political leadership in Israel, and even to add Jordan to these factors, integrating its position with the Arab reactionaries. It undoubtedly will be an active partner in smashing the links, represented by Syria, the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese National Movement. Another inseparable link in the chain we spoke of is the attempt to create a breach in the Steadfastness and Resistance front, by the so-called umbrella of Arab solidarity. Another link is undertaking unilateral wars which are not in the interests of the Arab community. Imperialist reactionary circles initiated, encouraged and gave the green light to Iraq to launch its war against Iran. If not, why would Iraq choose this political timing to open up an unilateral attack against Iran, at a time when the problems could have been solved by peaceful, democratic means? What is solved by war? Will it lay a foundation as if it were for the Arab's battle? All these premises with respect to reactionary actions, are established on a foundation of eliminating the Palestinian national case, and imposing a political settlement for the region, in the interests of the hostile forces. It will only be in their ultimate interest to make it subordinate to Camp David.

The intense insistence by the Arab reactionaries on the need to hold the Amman summit was in order to present this appearance at the outset, as premises, which in 1981, they could merge with the clearest scheme, the Jordanian option. This option is the only option. The talk being expressed abroad is as if it were a word of



truth. But what is desired by it is useless. This step, in essence, is to give full rein to King Husayn, under full cover from the Arab reactionaries for the Jordanian option, by virtue of the fact that it is the party whose interests only come in harmony with American directions, which Atherton talked about in 1977, and Breszinski in 1978 and 1979, as well as those who have expressed their tacit satisfaction for the temporizing Jordanian position. In the Americans' mind, the only winning horse in this field is the Jordanian horse. As for the rest, those parties which form a roadblock to Camp David and the program of capitulationist settlement will be dealt with by political and military destruction.

This push by the reactionary forces to take this umbrella, the so-called legality of the Arab summit resolutions, has found obstacles in its path. We can say that these obstacles are represented by three positive factors.

The first factor in this fighting position, represented by our masses in the occupied land, is the resistance to the Camp David accords and their results, especially as they affect Palestinians, and the so-called self-rule. This steadfastness from the masses of the occupied nation has made the other forces think a thousand times about how they can overcome this situation.

The second factor is Syria's position, and its decision to boycott the Amman summit, by virtue of the fact that this conference is not aimed at solidifying the Arab position in opposition to Camp David. On the contrary, it is aimed at diluting the Arab stand, and giving strength to the Camp David rescue team. In agreement with Syria were the countries of the Steadfastness and Resistance front, Libya, Democratic Yemen, and Algeria, as well as the PLO, whose position was in harmony with these elements. Its position made it difficult and weakened the possibility of the Arab reactionary forces adopting decisions, in view of the Palestinian absence, making their intentions clearer. The reactionary forces are still fighting to win over the PLO, so that through it, they can form an umbrella for the reactionary resolutions which they wish to adopt. In this same circumstance, they cannot ignore the PLO. The reactionaries might do that in subsequent stages, but now they cannot.

However, this alone is not enough for any "no" to the Amman summit position, the conference to solve the principle of graduated steps to open a new climate for Camp David. It must be connected with Arab national action, represented by the position of Syria, the PLO, all the Steadfastness and Resistance countries, and the Arab national liberation movement groups, to follow up the battle against clear political guarantees. Heading this action is severing relations with the Jordanian regime, considering fighting to oppose Jordanian activities, both on the occupied territory level, to create and strengthen administrative, financial, moral and political symbols, and exposing the Jordanian regime's policies on the Arab political level.

A position should then be defined regarding the European initiatives, which contain dangers, because of their role in smoothing the way for Camp David. Thus we find it necessary to take a decisive position regarding the European posture. Next, a firm position should be adopted regarding American military bases in the region. We should note here that many parties to the Amman summit are granting military bases and facilities on their territory to American imperialism.



A position must be defined regarding the Iraqi-Iranian war, since we find it necessary to agree with the viewpoints of all the groups of the Arab national liberation movement about this matter. The position should be defined on grounds that this war is only in the interests of imperialism and Zionism. We emphatically state that this war is unjust and ignoble. We can say that the most important negative aspect of the war, launched by the Iraqi regime militarily on 22 September 1980, and politically since the Iranian revolution's victory in February, 1979, is that just as Sadat took Egypt out of the circle of Arab action in the Arab-Zionist struggle, by the Camp David accords, so has the Iranian revolution. If this war, through political communiques put out by the Iraqi regime, has taken on a defensive, or protective or restoration of Iraqi territory guise, we are not for any Arab territory remaining outside of the pan-Arab borders of the Arab community. But, we do not accept putting such issues as these in priority over the Arab struggle, especially at this political stage. We say this sincerely. Were this war to have been launched during the regime of the previous shah of Iran, we would have placed this battle in its full perspective. When the fight is with the shah of Iran, it is with imperialism, and since it is with imperialism, it is with Zionism. The previous shah transformed Iran into an imperialist Zionist base against the Arab national liberation movement, and the Arab community.

In the shah of Iran's time, there was capitulationism, servility and abandonment of territory; in Khomeyni's time, this Iraqi regime believes this case occupies priority over the struggle.

Thus, we see the need to define a position of clear and frank condemnation regarding this war, and the need for all progressive Arabs to agree on that.

Unless we can deal with these positions, the fight will be absorbed by clear guarantees. Therefore, the vast Arab capabilities must be mobilized to create a specific pattern in the direction of Arab separation.

We do have a question about the protection of the Palestinian rifle, in solidarity with the Lebanese National Movement. Opposing the fascist scheme, and attempts to zionize Lebanon, is also a central issue, which we can add to the central links, about which we talked. Firmly supporting and protecting Syria against external and internal attack is also one of our most important, central issues, whenever the groups of the Arab liberation movement, led by the PLO, since it is a strike vanguard, can make a common front in their program to confront this attack.

There is another matter, which must be included in creating a specific pattern on the confrontation level with the Zionist enemy. It is the establishment of a democratic national regime in Jordan, upon the present regime's fall, in order to form a base of support for the battle of liberation. This basic issue, which the Palestinian revolution and the Arab liberation movement must have, to confront the Zionist foe.

[Question] In my estimation, we should call those central links, which you referred to, basic supports to prepare the forces and capabilities to take the initiative away from the hostile forces, and move to counterattack. In order to complete these supports, I believe that there is a pressing need to build a network of strategic relations with the countries of the socialist bloc, led by the Arabs' loyal ally, the Soviet Union. Specific patterns in relations between groups of the Arab

liberation movement and countries of the Steadfastness and Resistance Front should also be created. Syria was able to accomplish two major moves in this regard, last year, the friendship and cooperation pact with the Soviet Union, and the plan for unity with Libya. Do you agree with us on that?

[Answer] One of the axioms that must become basic to us, in our program and thinking, and in our management of the struggle with the hostile forces, is to deepen our international relations, especially with the socialist bloc, led by the Soviet Union. We consider the Syrian-Soviet pact a very positive factor to be added to the other factors in confronting the attacks. Of course, it was basic to the support of the national and pan-Arab position in opposing the attacks. In our view, the pact was not a formal framework for relations, but an objective necessity to combat the attacks on this deepening of relations, on a base of political and military solidarity, and even social, by creating progress in our people's life.

The sense of needing this deepening of relations is a question that takes its importance from our consciousness of objective necessities. The world now is not a world of remote distances, but it is a small world.

Consequently, no power can avoid negative and positive influence on countries, either nationally, pan-Arabic, or socially, by being remote from the world struggle.

We can divide the world into two camps, in our view, the progressive and socialist liberation camp, and the imperialists and their allies. Consequently, there is no option for the Arab progressive and liberation forces, except to be a part of the first camp, or rather, the first trench, and of the first forces in opposition to imperialism. When we say a part, this does not mean that its special concerns are not understood, nor does it mean that the special national or pan-Arab political cases fade away, but it only means a part in the struggle.

It is impossible to take on these proportions, unless we rely on these alliances, especially since the recent events of the past 20 years have proved tangibly, that national liberation movements cannot fully achieve democratic, national revolution, unless they rely on clear, firm alliances with socialist bloc countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

We believe that the pact was the crowning of a group of progressive, national policies, which saw the need for such a pact at this political stage, in order to deepen the relations with the socialist countries.

We must zealously develop the pact's dimensions in the subsequent stage.

We in the Palestinian revolution praise Syria for this step, which is a challenge to domestic and foreign reactionaries, who have been making exhaustive efforts to lure Syria into capitulationist positions, even when the pact was being signed, and attempts to make Syria prostrate itself and to demolish its national position. We know that the national regime in Syria is now paying the price for its national progressive position, with respect to the escalating domestic and foreign reactionism.

There is also an extremely important need to strengthen and radicalize progressive actions to root out the remnants of feudalism, and strike at the traditional, bourgeois forces, in order to protect the Syrian fortress from within.

As for the unity plan between two parties, active in the Steadfastness and Resistance Front, and active in the pan-Arab front line, Syria and Libya, this is also a very positive factor. In the event unity is achieved, it will be a very definite addition to Arab front-line forces' capabilities. However, we demand, from the only combat trench, that tangible military and economic steps be achieved, with respect to Syrian-Libyan unity, as well as in foreign policy, so that our masses not be frustrated, throughout their lives, as in previous unity schemes, which surfaced but were not achieved.

Unity between Syria and Libya, when it is implemented on the levels we mentioned, will occupy a vanguard position in resisting the attacks. It will create increased alarm and confusion for the reactionaries and Israel, as it is a positive factor in the opposition struggle.

We can say, from a position of belief in the inevitability of Arab unity, that the cause of unity is like the cause of liberating Palestine, we must not give up hope, no matter what the difficulties and obstacles may be.

7005

CSO: 4802

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### PREREQUISITES FOR UNITED PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OUTLINED

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 16 Feb 81 p 27

[Article: "Debate on the Question of the Palestinian Communist Party Resumed"]

[Text] We received the following article explaining the position of a Palestinian communist faction on the question of building a united party for the Palestinian working class. In publishing this article AL-HURRIYAH is contributing to the dialogue that is taking place on this subject and it is also providing an opportunity for [airing] any other points of view, on the basis of the vital and historical importance of this question.

The new January 1981 issue of the publication SANA'UD [We Will Return] is out. It is published by the organization of Palestinian communists in Lebanon--a branch of the Palestinian Communist party in the Gaza Strip. The publication dealt with a number of questions. In an article entitled, "The Jordanian Option and Its Proponents Arouse Civil Strife in the Occupied Homeland," the publication opposed the movements of the Muslim Brothers in the Gaza Strip and revealed their attempts to discredit the national organizations in the strip. The publication indicated that a meeting had taken place on the Gaza Strip in the middle of last January between a delegation of the Jordanian Communist party and another of the Palestinian Communist party. The two delegations discussed and reviewed the direction of the leadership of the Jordanian Communist party for the sake of making an announcement about the Palestinian Communist party. On the basis of what was discussed at that meeting, SANA'UD dealt in its editorial with the components and the principles upon which the establishment of a united Palestinian Communist party should be based. These are [as follows]:

1. The Palestinian Communist party must be an independent party for the Palestinian working class.
2. This party must have its political program which would include an interim and a strategic solution to the national and class question of the Palestinian people. Palestinian communists as well as Palestinian Marxist-Leninist forces and elements inside and outside the homeland are to take part in the dialogue, the discussion and the consultations about the program, and they are to contribute to its formulation.



3. This independent Palestinian communist party must have its own bylaws that are based on Leninist principles and rules of organization. Two basic problems are to be taken into consideration in these bylaws:

A. The new qualitative developments on the Palestinian scene and on the intellectual, ideological and political level. The commitment to Marxism-Leninism in thought and in practice; the democratic and progressive propensity of more than one Palestinian organization; and the growth of a democratic, progressive or a Marxist-Leninist movement inside this or that organization constitute the effective ingredient that is growing more and more. It is the unity of this ingredient with the communists and the alliance with the other national forces that would be capable of effecting a confrontation, a settlement and the achievement of the objectives of our people.

B. The close historical relationship with the fraternal Jordanian Communist party so that the announcement about this party would be a new qualitative stage in the common struggle of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples against all the forms and shapes of annexation, subordination and dissolution. In the course of the fraternal, objective dialogue such a close relationship will have to take the supreme interest of the Palestinian people and their struggle [into consideration].

4. The independent Palestinian Communist party is a party for continuing the armed struggle to achieve the objectives of the Palestinian people, chief of which is the establishment of a progressive, democratic, independent Palestinian state. Without using all the suitable forms of struggle, chief among which is the armed struggle, the party will not be able to play the role of leadership and struggle that is being sought for it.

5. This party is the party that qualitatively and distinctively contributes to the unity of all the national and progressive forces in the Palestinian Revolution and in the broad arena of that revolution inside the country and abroad and within the framework of the PLO.

The publication concluded its editorial by saying, "In presenting its point of view, our party is hoping that all the comrades in all their organizations will spurn everything that may complicate matters; that they abide by the principle of objective dialogue which unites and does not separate ranks; and that a new stage of comradely cooperation and cohesion begin, prompting us all to see to it that this party will have a natural and a proper birth, without singlehandedness, without fanaticism and without improvisation or rashness."

8592

CSO: 4802

'AFP' VIEWS ALGERIAN AI, FUTURE OF MOROCCAN TENSION

AB301830 Paris AFP in French 1333 GMT 29 Mar 81

[Text] Nouakchott, 29 Mar (AFP)--Mauritania continues strongly to assert its neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict, in spite of the recent break in diplomatic relations with Rabat and the subsequent strengthening of its relations with Algeria, particularly in the military field.

The latest manifestation of this attitude is the message sent on Saturday by the Mauritanian prime minister, Mr Sidi Ahmed Bnejara, to his Moroccan counterpart, Mr Maati Bouabid, in which he expressed his desire to maintain an equal balance between Morocco and the Polisario, so that Nouakchott can, at the appropriate time, play its proper role in the search for a negotiated settlement.

According to diplomatic circles, it is clear, however, that the Morocco-Mauritania feud, following the 16 March attack on Nouakchott by a commando group led by pro-Moroccan former Mauritania army officers, has greatly strengthened Algeria's position in Mauritania.

Relations between Algeria and Mauritania, which were very close between 1972 and 1973, were broken in 1975 because of Mauritania's entry into the Saharan war on Morocco's side. Relations were gradually restored after the Algiers accord of 5 August 1979 between the Polisario and Mauritania, in which Mauritania withdrew from the war.

Relations were strengthened with the recent Algerian loan of \$80 million, especially for the establishment of an oil refinery and a sugar plant.

But this cooperation took a new turn after 16 March, when Algeria sent military materials and advisers to Mauritania in order to forestall any possible attack by the Moroccan Air Force, informed sources said.

Observers say Algeria did not hesitate to send its arms to Nouakchott and E-N-Ouadhibou, the northern economic center and terminus for the iron mines railroad from Zouirat. Algerian Antonov-12 military planes have been delivering arms in large cases in Nouakchott and E-N-Ouadhibou since the abortive coup d'etat, observers said.

It is possible that Algerian military assistance will go on for some time, diplomatic circles indicate. The same sources add that there is no doubt that Moroccan allegations that Mauritania serves as a territorial base for Polisario attacks and Morocco's assertion of its right of pursuit increase the risk of a Moroccan intervention in Mauritania, which explains the continuing Algerian military presence.

In such a situation, Mauritanian authorities were encouraged by the message of support for Mauritania's neutrality from France, Spain, Iraq and the United States, and this has also given them a lot of publicity.

Informed sources also expect mediation by the Arab League, Iraq and Senegal.

Mauritania did not implicate Senegal in the 16 March events. Its president, Mr Abdou Diouf, who was in Mauritania on 5 March, went to Morocco just after the attempted coup in Nouakchott and said he was ready to offer his good offices in solving any conflict where it would be useful and acceptable to the parties concerned.

Various circles think that President Diouf could play a useful role in a possible reconciliation between Morocco and Mauritania.

CSO: 4400

PALESTINIAN SELF-DEFENSE AGAINST PHALANGISTS SAID LEGITIMATE

JMO41834 Voice of Palestine (Clandestine) in Arabic to the Arab World 1634 GMT  
4 Apr 81

[Station commentary: "The Isolationist Forces Miscalculate the International Stand"]

[Excerpts] There is international interest in the large-scale explosions of security in Lebanon, the actual responsibility for which lies with the isolationist Phalangist forces, which are in frank and public collusion with the Zionist forces in southern Lebanon.

International interest, as it appeared through a sizing up of its true dimensions, is of the traditional kind. However, the Phalangist propaganda organs are trying to read more into this international interest than it merits and to exaggerate it so as to create a new dimension to the Lebanese crisis--a dimension based on the Phalangist view of the Lebanese crisis.

The Phalangists are now exaggerating in including the name of the Palestinians in the events on the internal arena, especially in Beirut and Zahlah, believing that they can fool the world and drag forth a negative stand against the Palestinians from it, as though the world's countries depend for their information on Phalangist propaganda organs and not on the well-proven facts, which affirm that the Palestinians are more concerned than any other quarter over calm and stability in Lebanon.

The missiles that fell on certain Palestinian positions in western Beirut are proof of the well-studied Phalangist tendency, which is enhanced by complete Israeli support on all levels.

Although no one doubts the Palestinians' nonintervention in the events of the past few days or what is happening now and the Palestinians' adherence to the utmost self-discipline, no one can deprive the Palestinians of the legitimacy of self-defense before the threats which have clouded the atmosphere for a long time and which have begun to be carried out in the field by shelling some positions in Beirut, let alone shelling all positions in the south.



When we realize that what the Phalangists are doing is not merely a result of zeal on their own part, but stems from the instigation of the big strong element in the big conspiracy against the Palestinians, the Lebanese nationalists and the Syrians, confrontation of the open possibilities calls for exceptional awareness and serious preparation on the part of the nationalist ranks, whose natural, permanent and loyal ally the Palestinian revolution constitutes.

CSO: 4802

QADDUMI ARRIVES IN UAE ON TWO-DAY VISIT

JNO61812 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1725 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Apr (ENA)--Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, arrived here today from Bombay on a 2-day visit to the UAE.

In a statement to ENA, Qaddumi praised the UAE stand under the leadership of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in supporting and aiding the Palestinian issue in order to achieve the Arab nation's goal of returning the Palestinian people to their lands. He said that he had participated in the meetings of the Good Offices Committee set up by the nonaligned movement to solve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute. He added that the committee met in New Delhi to conduct direct contacts with the concerned parties to end the conflict between the two countries.

He added that the Good Offices Committee will go to Iran on 11 April and then to Iraq to meet with officials of the two countries to discuss a halt to the conflict.

Qaddumi said the situation in Lebanon is grave because of the statements voiced by officials in the new U.S. administration, including the statement of Richard Allen, the U.S. President's security adviser, justifying the Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon. He said that the isolationist forces had provoked the Arab deterrent forces daily as if scheming with Israel and the United States to launch a new war against the nationalist forces in Lebanon.

Qaddumi stressed that the Israeli attacks against the Lebanese villages and Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon reveal Israel's intention to explode the situation in Lebanon for a second time in the service of U.S. interests in the Middle East. This, he added, poses a threat to peace in the region.

CSO: 4802

## INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

**YAR ENVOY VISITS IRAQ--**Baghdad, 6 Apr (INA)--President Saddam Husayn received at noon today Hasan al-Lawzi, YAR President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's envoy and minister of culture and information. The YAR envoy conveyed President Salih's greetings. He expressed the Yemeni Government's and people's pride in Iraq's stands in defense of the Arab nation's issues and of Iraq's sovereignty and dignity. The discussions during the meeting focused on the fraternal relations between Iraq and the YAR in the various domains and the exchange of views on the events on the Arab and international levels. The Yemeni envoy arrived in Baghdad last night on a short visit to Iraq. [Text] [JN061126 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 6 Apr 81]

**'ARAFAT MESSAGE TO FRENCH PRESIDENT--**Yesterday, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the French ambassador in Beirut. Their meeting dealt with local events and recent developments in the area on the local, Arab and international levels. It has been learned that Brother Abu 'Ammar handed the French ambassador a special message to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing which included a number of important topics dealing with the Palestinian problem and the recent political moves. [Text] [NC070755 Voice of Palestine (Clandestine) in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 8 Apr 81]

**PALESTINIAN MILITARY COUNCIL MEETS--**At noon today, brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] presided over a meeting of the Palestinian Revolution's Supreme Military Council, during which a review was made of all the current developments in the region. The council also discussed the Israeli military escalation and intensification of random shelling and military operations in southern Lebanon. In addition, the council discussed the latest developments in Lebanon and the Arab region. It adopted a number of measures to confront them. [Text] [JN061643 Voice of Palestine (Clandestine) in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 6 Apr 81]

JOINT DFLP-FMLN STATEMENT ISSUED--Comrade Taysir Khalid, member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and Comrade Dr Abu Musa, member of the front's International Relations Committee met with the representative of the Farabundo Martí Liberation Front [FMLN] in El Salvador, Comrade Arnoldo Bernal Chavez who is presently visiting Lebanon. The two sides reviewed the nature of the revolutionary stage in El Salvador and the victories that were achieved by the FMLN in El Salvador. A joint statement was issued by the DFLP and the FMLN after the meeting. The joint statement called upon all the forces that love peace, democracy and progress to unite in solidarity with the people of El Salvador and the leader of their struggle, the FMLN, against the ruling Fascist junta. The statement denounced the U.S. imperialist intervention in El Salvador and the interventions of the dictatorships of Guatemala and Honduras. The statement called for strengthening the ties of friendship and solidarity between the Palestinian Revolution and the FMLN of El Salvador. The statement also determined the value of the strong relations of struggle between the DFLP and the FMLN. Comrade Arnoldo Chavez also visited the Palestine Liberation Front Movement, Fatah; the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; and the Lebanese National Movement. Chavez exchanged views with their leaders about the current developments in Central America and the Arab East. [Text] [Beirut AL-HUPRIYAH in Arabic 9 Feb 81 p 19] 8592

CSO: 4802

RELIGION, POLITICS AT ISLAMIC CONFERENCE DISCUSSED

Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 4 Feb 81 pp 50-51

[Article by Dr Walid al-Tamimi: "The Islamic Conference, Between Religion and Politics"]

[Text] Historical experience and facts prove to us that any social body's political decisions are a result—in one form or another—of a struggle of forces among the parties connected with these decisions. The concept of force, which we mean, is its external changes bowing to its secret changes, represented by hidden economic possibilities, however expected, or political changes behind which stand social forces.

Based on the content of previous statements, one can—frequently with confidence—imagine the results which the Islamic Conference in Mecca will produce, by imagining the forces and contexts, within which these forces will operate.

Political:

A. The standard of membership in the conference:

We cannot learn through the conference's charter about the standard (if there is one) by which a specific state becomes a member in the conference. Any attempt to obtain this standard remains limited. If we suppose that the standard is constitutional, that is, that the state stipulates in its constitution that the state's religion is Islam, then there are member states whose constitutions do not contain such a stipulation. If the standard is the ratio of Moslems to the population, the conference has states in which Moslems constitute less than 20 percent. If the measurement is the personage of the head of state, it would be easy to point out chiefs of state who are not Moslem. On the contrary, an assumption that the standard is merely the presence of Moslems, disregarding their percentage in the state, does not have a basis for discussion, since states in which Moslems exceed scores of millions are not members. In short, the standard of membership, which is a basic, legal condition, is absolutely unclear.

What does that mean in the context of balance of power? Simply that the membership of many states in the conference is marginal, in terms of internal influence. However, they are a tool at the call of the stronger parties in the conference, on the basis that the stronger parties can mobilize the "Islamic" nations, and consequently, can play the role they want to on the international stage, or perhaps the role that is desired for them to play.

## B. Political systems:

So that we can delve further into the membership standard, we should take a look at the profile of political systems of the member states. We find Marxist systems (literally), socialist systems, another that is liberal, a fourth that is secular, but secular like drinking water, and a fifth that is Islamic, but there are differences, since some are conservative Islam and others revolutionary, etc.

There is an obligatory question to ask. Do the leaders of these systems forget who they are, merely by their presence in the Islamic Conference hall, or are these identities present and trying to harvest the fruits of their presence?

The most likely possibility is that the political identity will be primary over the religious identity. This is not a spur of the moment position, but it is a conviction, which many of the conferee leaders confirm in their political speeches, theories and behavior in their countries.

Based on these premises, the conference results are the product of this incongruity. Consequently, the decisions will be those that please everyone, and ultimately, that means the last gasp of decision.

## C. International ties:

On the international level, all members in the Islamic Conference are members of the UN, with whatever that means in terms of obligations. However, confining the analytical level to the regional scene (where these states are the most active) we find a difference. Some of them are members of the Arab League; others in the Organization of African States, with what that entails in terms of jurisdictional controversy. Frequently, Arab states resort to the OAS to solve their problems, because of their conscious preference (from their point of view) for the OAS. That may be obviously marginal as well. We can narrow this even more to the individual level, where matters become completely clear.

Some Islamic states are bound by friendship and cooperation pacts with the Soviet Union, with whatever ensuing obligations stem from these pacts. However, others belong to the NATO alliance, also with its subsequent obligations. Some of them combine one with previous membership in the non-aligned movement. You see, where is the expected meeting point among these desires and commitments?

## D. Political relations:

Despite the fact the conference is "Islamic," and consequently, a meaning in principle more than in fact, its agenda completely turns matters upside down. The Soviet presence in Afghanistan, for example. In the absence of Afghanistan, the matter was presented for debate. However, what is the essence of the Afghani crisis? It is the Soviet military presence. Here comes another question. Is it the question of the Soviet presence, or the principle of the great powers' military presence in any Islamic nation? The military profile of the member states clearly proves to us the military presence of Americans, British, French (and God knows who else in other states). Why not bring this to debate? This proves that even the agenda is only the product of the powers' disputes. And how can we interpret the presence of an Islamic state that has relations with Israel?



#### E. The weakening of the political role of religious organizations:

If we exclude Iran, which is absent from the conference, we find one state in which Islamic political parties are legally recognized, and which have an influential role.

Or rather, the governmental administration is established on administrative bases which have no close or remote connection with Islamic administration neither in its functional veneers, nor in its administrative means, or rather, even in its behavioral administration.

The Ministry of Public Trusts or Religious Affairs and Guidance do not go beyond their role in public and simple morality most of the time.

#### The Issues

The differences in levels of income among the Islamic peoples do not need any evidence. However, the question is, What is the size of investments by the rich Islamic states in the poor Islamic states? Despite the "faithful brethren," the comparison of wealthy Islamic nations' investments in European countries, regardless of Islam's prohibitions against usury, and the investments in poor Islamic countries, proves the dreadful disparity, since "interest" on investments in non-Islamic nations is more than double the "sum" of investments in Islamic nations. Because the political systems are dissimilar, the economic systems naturally vary as well. Here is a question:

To what extent does the political dissimilarity influence economic cooperation? Are the conditions of economic cooperation Islamic, or purely political and economic?

Over and above all this, is there agreement among the conferees on the meaning of "Islamic economics?" We venture to say that there is no agreement. Consequently, the conference is, in economics, non-Islamic, because of a lack of agreed upon Islamic, economic framework. Since politics is intensive economics, the conference, politically, is not Islamic, because the single political framework is missing.

What does that mean?

The rich states will give assistance and loans, for purposes of expanding their circle of influence on the regional level, and consequently, their international standing. It is a media tool to achieve propaganda purposes, to influence the poor nations, with respect to their internal political structure, not in a more Islamic fashion, but rather to break up foreign alliances and upset internal structures. In this respect, the question need not be proven. Repeated statements, submitted proposals and debates are concentrated on the identities of the rich nations. You only have to follow the news to confirm that. Then you must read the resolutions the moment they are issued. Ask yourself, when you read each resolution, which are the nations behind it?

#### Socially

Despite the fact that the expression "summit conference" means eliminating popular participation, and confining it to the wishes of a very limited number of individuals, the social situation, from which emanates all the ideas and initiatives, requires a great deal of discussion.

First of all, there is the Moslem. What standards are set? What standards are acceptable to a political movement, as an Islamic movement? In other words, are Arab and non-Arab socialists "in their parties" Moslems? Are Arab and non-Arab communists Moslems? Are Arab and non-Arab nationalists Moslems? Are population statistics accurate and correct?

On the contrary, we should ask: How many people participate in the Islamic summit conference, even as advisors?

The political decision does not come out of a vacuum; it comes from a social and economic fact, and certainly from knowledge of that fact.

The questions are many, but we have another question. Egypt was expelled from conference membership, because of its position in the Arab-Israel struggle. Why did the Jerusalem committee submit to the Sassan al-Tihani/Diyan conversations? Or can a believer be stung more than once? We do not believe this. This proves to us that the conference makes the Islamic religion nothing more than a Trojan horse!

7005

CSO: 4802



ALGIERS PRESS VERSION OF FLN-CPSU COMMUNIQUE

LD031445 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 27-28 Mar 81 p 5

[APS report: "Common Desire To Extend and Consolidate Cooperation in the Two Peoples' Interest"]

[Text] Algiers--The CPSU delegation headed by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, left Algiers for Moscow Thursday morning after having talks with an FLN delegation headed by Sliman Hoffman, FLN Central Committee member and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission.

The delegation was seen off by Sliman Hoffman, Lazhari Cheriet and Salah Louanchi, all Central Committee members and respectively FLN Foreign Relations Commission chairman, chairman of the Interparty Relations Section and member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, and by Salim Oulmane, member of the FLN Foreign Relations Commission, and the USSR ambassador to Algiers, accompanied by his close advisers.

An important joint communique backed up the talks between the two sides, and the full text is as follows:

At the FLN's invitation a CPSU delegation headed by Sharaf Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, made an official visit to Algeria 22 through 25 March 1981.

Delegation head Sharaf Rashidov was received during his visit by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and FLN secretary general. The delegation had talks with Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, leader of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat.

It also visited the Annaba Wilaya where it toured examples of economic and socio-cultural achievements.

The CPSU delegation had talks with an FLN delegation headed by Sliman Hoffman, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission.

Taking part in the talks on the CPSU side were: G. P. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Lipetskiy Party Obkom; V. Rykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Algiers; Y. A. Sklyarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA; K. N. Brutenka, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; Y. S. Gryadunov, CPSU International Relations Section sector chief; A. I. Ruzmin, political cadre in the CPSU Central Committee International Relations Section, and Viktor Bukharov, counselor at the USSR Embassy in Algiers. On the FLN side were: Lazhari Cheriet, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Interparty Relations Section; Salah Louanchi, member of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat; Tahar Hamdi, member of the Central Committee and rapporteur of the Culture and Information Commission; Salim Oulmane, member of the Foreign Relations Commission, and Abdel Ouahid Hamitou from the Foreign Ministry.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, solidarity and mutual understanding, enabled the two delegations to make a detailed examination of the bilateral relations between their respective parties, the cooperation between the two countries in all spheres and the development of the international situation.

The FLN delegation informed the CPSU delegation about the party's development since the extraordinary congress, about the structural level and about its national and international action. It also explained the Algerian revolution's orientation toward consolidating national independence and building a socialist society in keeping with the national charter, the FLN Central Committee resolutions and the Algerian people's deep aspirations. It also explained the main outlines of the 1980-1984 five-year plan and the efforts being made at national level to insure its success in the framework of improving life and achieving continual progress.

For its part, the CPSU delegation reported on the work of the 26th CPSU Congress--a crucial event in the Soviet people's lives--and on the great interest it has aroused in the world. It stressed that the CPSU general secretary's report and the 26th congress decisions are aimed at continuing the building of communism in the USSR and define the Soviet Union's main economic and social options for the next five-year plan and for the period through 1990. It stressed the fact that these plans are aimed at peaceful building, the constant improvement of the Soviet people's material and cultural living standard and the creation of better conditions for the harmonious development of the individual. It also noted that the 26th congress drew up an important program of struggle for peace, freedom and social progress as a continuation of the decisions taken by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses.

The FLN delegation rated highly the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the great success achieved in all spheres of economic, social and cultural development under the CPSU's leadership. It welcomed the progress made toward socialism. The FLN delegation expressed the hope that Soviet society will make further progress under the CPSU's leadership.

After analyzing the development of relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union the two sides expressed satisfaction at the quality and level of cooperation between the two countries. They reaffirmed their joint desire to extend and consolidate this cooperation in the higher interests of the two peoples and of the joint struggle for national independence, development and progress and for the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, exploitation and racism. They also stressed the great importance of further strengthening the ties between the FLN and the CPSU, which play the leadership role in their countries' lives.

The CPSU delegation rated highly the success achieved by the Algerian people in their battle to build socialism, to strengthen the revolution and consolidate national, economic, social and cultural independence under the guidance, direction and stimulus of its vanguard party, the FLN. On behalf of the Soviet people the CPSU representatives wished the Algerian people and the FLN, their party, full success in their action to attain the objectives laid down in the various plans and to pursue the building of a free and prosperous Algeria.

Important current issues, the problems of detente, security and peace in the world and the introduction of a new world economic order which is inseparable from the national liberation process were widely debated by the two delegations.

They noted with satisfaction the noteworthy success achieved in the struggle to strengthen peace, political and economic independence, and the peoples' right to choose their own path of development and to have full control over their natural resources.

The FLN and the CPSU are seriously concerned by the deterioration and aggravation of the international situation and stress the need to develop consultation and strengthen the cohesion of progressive and peaceful forces in the world in order to safeguard peace and security.

They firmly condemn all the machinations of imperialism and reaction which are causing and sustaining conflicts, trying to sabotage international detente, stepping up the arms race, threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent states and aiming to curb the rise of the peoples' liberation movement.

During the talks special attention was paid to the situation in the Near East and the Middle East whose development constitutes a serious threat to peace and international security. The two sides once again strongly condemned the anti-Arab policy defined by the Camp David agreements which encourage Zionist expansionism in the region. They note that this policy of capitulation and treachery by the Cairo regime has enabled Israel to develop its aggression against the Arab peoples, particularly against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The FLN and the CPSU reiterated their unfailing support for the Palestinian people in winning back their inalienable national rights, including the right to create their own independent state, reaffirming that a just and lasting settlement in the Near East requires participation by the PLO, the Palestinian people's one and only representative, and the withdrawal of Zionist troops from all the occupied Arab territories.

The two sides noted the importance of the vanguard role played by the steadfastness and resistance front uniting the progressive Arab countries and the PLO in their struggle against imperialist and Zionist machinations.

They stressed the need to strengthen Soviet-Arab friendship for the success of the Arab peoples' struggle.

The two sides expressed their concern at the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran which is encouraging military redeployment by imperialism, Zionism and reaction in the region, thus threatening peace and security in the Gulf region and weakening the progressive forces in the world and the nonaligned movement.

The FLN and the CPSU launched an urgent appeal for an end to the hostilities and called on the two countries to seek a peaceful solution to their dispute. The FLN and the CPSU declared their firm opposition to the strengthening of the imperialist military presence in the Gulf, Indian Ocean and Red Sea area and consider that this military redeployment constitutes a serious threat to the independent development of the countries in the region and to the peace and security of the peoples.

The FLN and CPSU delegations noted with satisfaction the victories won by the liberation movements in Africa and Asia and by the peoples' struggle in Latin America against colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in Africa and their attempts to divide the African countries, to try to curb the rise of the peoples' national liberation movement by accusing it of "international terrorism" [sentence as published]. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle for total liberation from colonialism and racism on the continent and confirmed their unswerving support for the OAU's action to defend the African states' rights and national interests.

They strongly condemned the South African racist regime's attacks on the Republics of Angola and Mozambique and the maneuvers to try to delay Namibia's independence.

The FLN and the CPSU declared their concern at the situation prevailing in north-west Africa--a situation which threatens the region's stability, peace and security. They consider that the solution to the West Sahara problem lies in urgently implementing the Saharan people's inalienable right to decide their own future in keeping with the UN and OAU decisions and the nonaligned countries' recommendations.

The two parties expressed their support for the proposals for proclaiming Africa and the Near East nuclear-free zones and creating zones of peace in the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Red Sea and Southeast Asia.

The two delegations stressed the importance of the Madrid CSCE conference and expressed their hope that this conference might produce positive and specific results which would help to improve the political climate in Europe and would be very important for safeguarding peace and detente. The FLN and the CPSU confirmed that security in the Mediterranean cannot be dissociated from security in Europe.



After expressing their concern at the development of the situation in Southeast Asia the two delegations reaffirmed their attachment to the principle of respecting states' sovereignty and territorial integrity. They denounced imperialist, hegemonist and reactionary machinations which are aimed at counter- ing the struggle of the Indochinese peoples to strengthen their independence, protect their legitimate national interests and safeguard peace and security in the region.

The two delegations welcomed the success of the anti-imperialist movement in Latin America and asserted their firm support for the patriots and democrats in the countries of that continent, particularly those of Chile and El Salvador, and for Nicaragua's revolutionary regime.

The FLN and the CPSU stressed the nonaligned movement's important role in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and to safeguard peace, security and detente in the world, and they consider that that movement thus makes a practical contribution to solving current issues and establishing international relations which exclude all forms of imperialist and hegemonist domination.

The FLN and the CPSU reaffirmed their desire to work together to establish a new world economic order based on equality and fairness. They stressed the need to struggle to finally stamp out colonialist and neocolonialist exploitation, to end the despotism and harmful machinations of imperialist monopolies and to impose respect for peoples' sovereign right over their resources and natural wealth.

Following the talks on international problems the CPSU stressed the eminently positive nature of the contribution made by Algeria, under the FLN's leadership, to the peoples' struggle against imperialism for their liberation and independence, to safeguard peace and security in the world, for development and social progress, for the transformation of world economic relations and the extension of cooperation and understanding among peoples, and it welcomed the dynamic role Algeria is playing in the nonaligned movement, thus helping to consolidate the movement on anti-imperialist and anticolonialist bases. For its part the FLN rated highly the action taken by the Soviet Union, under the CPSU's leadership, to consolidate peace and international security and safeguard detente and its remarkable role in the struggle against imperialism and for social progress and the active support it gives peoples over their national independence.

It stressed the importance of the USSR's initiatives and efforts to eliminate tension, halt the arms race and establish a climate likely to enable all peoples in the world to give priority to tasks of economic and social building and to establish among them ties of friendship and fruitful cooperation.

The two delegations finally stressed the great importance which they attach to the ties between their respective parties and consider that cooperation between the FLN and the CPSU--the parties in power in the two countries--is a factor which strengthens Algerian-Soviet relations. They reiterated the two parties' desire to consolidate and expand their ties of friendship and cooperation in the two peoples' interests.

The CPSU delegation expressed its thanks to the leaders of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to the Algerian people and to the FLN members for the warm welcome it had been given.

CSO: 4400

**EVENTS IN BALUCHESTAN ASCRIBED TO U.S. BY TUDEH ORGAN**

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 3 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The counterrevolution has assassinated 40 Revolutionary Guards so far in Sistan and Baluchestan.

Americanized Maoist groups, working with smugglers and tribal khans, have fomented plots against the revolution.

The killing of Revolutionary Guards, widespread smuggling, creation of insecurity and revolt, are among the counter-revolution's activities in this area.

The unsettling news of the martyrdom of seven Revolutionary Guards in Sistan and Baluchestan, along with several reports that have disclosed the activities of counter-revolutionary agents in this province, are illustrations of the fact that plots by agents and mercenaries of American imperialism in this area have reached alarming proportions.

Armed counterrevolutionary agents, feudalists and their cutthroats, smugglers of weapons, money, and narcotics, Americanized Maoist groups, clerical pretenders, and SAVAK agents are making active efforts in one united front to incite rebellion in this province and to create chaos.

Through attacks on the Revolutionary Guards and the armed forces, by burning Sunni and Shi'ite libraries, through the extensive smuggling of narcotics and various weapons, and finally by means of widespread propaganda against the revolutionary organs of this province such as the Revolutionary Guards and the Reconstruction Crusade, the counterrevolutionary front in this province is carrying out its evil plans, which are dictated directly by American imperialism and Pakistan. The so-called "Afghani resistance fighters" also have a direct and effective share in all of these destructive, counterrevolutionary activities, and by making use of the resources made available to them by the Zia-ul-Haq puppet regime in Pakistan, they work against the Iranian revolution in a manner resembling the plotting and instigation they direct against the revolution of Afghanistan. The so-called "Afghani resistance fighters" are among the main agents involved in smuggling narcotics, currency, and various kinds of weapons into the country's border provinces such as Sistan and Baluchestan. The main forms of counterrevolutionary activity in this province may be categorized as follows:

## Propaganda Against Revolutionary Forces and the Killing of Revolutionary Guards

Since it has encountered opposition from the revolutionary bodies and especially organs such as the Revolutionary Guards and the Reconstruction Crusade, the counter-revolution has directed the brunt of its propaganda and destructive attacks against these forces. Armed cutthroats belonging to the feudalists, professional thugs, and the criminal SAVAK generate extensive propaganda against the Revolutionary Guards along with the Americanized Maoists, and even kill and assassinate these children of the people's revolution. The martyrdom of 7 Revolutionary Guards in recent days and also 1 guard on 7 Bahman 59 [27 January 81] in Konarak and 11 guards last year are just a sample of the criminal activities of the counterrevolution.

The Revolutionary Guard commander of Iranshahr, in an interview on the provincial television station prior to the assassination of the 7 guards said that the number of martyred guards in this area was 40 people. He stressed in this interview that the guard has been opposing armed counterrevolutionary groups with all its power and continues to do so, and as a result of these undertakings, the activities of these groups have been somewhat diminished and their leaders have fled to Pakistan.

Besides showing the underpinnings of these armed counterrevolutionaries and who is supporting them, the comments of the Iranshahr Revolutionary Guard commander explained the criminal plots of armed counterrevolutionaries against the Revolutionary Guards and other revolutionary forces in this province.

In addition to armed counterrevolutionaries, Americanized Maoist groups are actively working against revolutionary groups, especially the Revolutionary Guard. The counterrevolutionary Peykar faction, which has an "illustrious" track record in its battles against the people to America's advantage, has called the guards "supporters of capitalism" and "the regime's terrorists" in its wretched circulars and turned the people against this revolutionary body. When armed counterrevolutionary mercenaries were attacking the Revolutionary Guards with machine guns, this counter-revolutionary faction was characterizing the guard as "terrorists," thereby endorsing the criminal murders of the counterrevolution.

## Smuggling of Currency, Weapons and Narcotics

The smuggling of currency, arms and narcotics, which is done through the Pakistan border with support from tribal riflemen, the area's feudalists, participation from big business and Afghani mercenaries, is another of the counterrevolution's activities in this province. Statistics and figures published by official provincial bodies reveal the nature of the counterrevolution's activities in this area. According to published information, police agents in the Zahedan antinarcotics campaign confiscated 4.4 kilograms of hashish from three notorious area smugglers on 23 Azar 1359 [14 December 1980]. On 13 Dey 1359 [3 January 1981] security agents at the motor pool of a transport company which operates in Precinct 2 in Zahedan discovered and confiscated 5.49 kilograms of hashish. On 16 Dey [6 January 1981], police agents of Precinct 2 of this municipality took 2.28 kilograms of opium from smugglers and turned the smugglers over to the Islamic Revolutionary Courts. In the same area, police antinarcotics agents discovered 95 grams of heroin and 49 grams of opium dross, and they took 4.8 kilograms of hashish from an Afghani named Gholam Hazrat of Qandahar. The gendarmerie of Region 11 in Sistan and Baluchestan, in their

monthly report for Azar [22 November-21 December] reported the discovery of 743 grams of opium and hashish, a large quantity of cigarettes, liquor, cloth, watches, sugar cubes, large amounts of Saudi Arabian, Aghani, and Pakistani currency, and 2.97 million rials in Iranian currency. In its 3-month report on 3 Dey [24 December] the Zahedan police reported finding a great many weapons of various kinds, such as side arms, G-3s, Yavazi [machine guns], Berne [rifles], magazines and cartridges. The same report noted the arrest of 139 of the smugglers of these weapons.

The above information clearly shows that smugglers are increasing their activities everywhere and in every way.

#### The Plot To Sow Discord Between Shi'ites and Sunnis

The tribal khans, clerical pretenders, Afghani mercenaries, and all the large and small counterrevolutionary factions in this area, along with all their plots, are seeking to create an atmosphere of turmoil between the Shi'ites and Sunnis of the area. Through inflammatory activities, such as attacks on the mosques and libraries of both Shi'ites and Sunnis and the publication of writings that ridicule Shi'ite and Sunni religious programs, they seek to turn adherents to these two religious schools against one another and to add fuel to the fires of hate and enmity which they started themselves. There is a lesson in the fact that in these very publications which are busy sowing discord, the words of Bozhaneddin Rabari, the Americanized leader of the "Afghani resistance fighters," who has kissed the hand of the traitor al-Sadat, are printed and distributed.

These events show that the plot to sow discord between Shi'ites and Sunnis, which was also put forward at the American conference at Ta'if, and against which Imam Khomeyni warned all the Shi'ites and Sunnis in order to thwart it, is also the order of the day within the American-aligned counterrevolution.

#### What Must Be Done?

What must be done to confront the plots of the American imperialists and their counterrevolutionary proteges?

The answer to this question is especially important in that the Sistan-Baluchestan area has a special political and military importance, and, as is evident from the news, American imperialism and its puppet regimes in the area such as Pakistan and Oman are planning to establish a new front in Sistan and Baluchestan against the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In our view, in order to thwart these evil plans of the Great Satan, its puppet regimes in the area, and its counterrevolutionary proteges within the country, province officials, including the Governor General's office, the Revolutionary Guards, the police and the gendarmerie must decisively implement the following measures on all fronts:

1. precise border control, especially at the Pakistan border, and prevention of entry by Afghani mercenaries, who are sent to Iran for subversion, agitation and smuggling;



2. the arrest and punishment of smugglers of money, arms and narcotics;
3. decisive campaign against tribal khans, feudalists, and their armed henchmen and their disarmament;
4. implementation as rapidly as possible of the land reform law approved by the Revolutionary Council in this area;
5. crushing bands of highwaymen and vandals, who have taken to killing Revolutionary Guards and other armed forces while bringing about insecurity and chaos in the roads and cities and who have created conditions suitable for confrontation and chaos;
6. investigation of the numerous needs of the deprived people of this area of the country and the taking of rapid steps to satisfy them.
7. thwarting the counterrevolutionary propaganda of the Americanized Maoist factions and all groups and factions that propagandize against the revolution and the Islamic Republic of Iran and seek to deflect the course of the people's resistance away from the fight against the principal enemy--The Great Satan.

Vigilance and rapid decisive confrontation by central and provincial officials of counterrevolutionary plots, the rapid, decisive confrontation by central and provincial officials of issues and problems facing the workers and the deprived people, and alertness and unity of the people and the revolutionary forces of Sistan and Baluchestan, will be able to foil the plots of American imperialism, its puppet regimes in the area, and its counterrevolutionary proteges within the country, and to clear the way for reconstruction for the benefit of the toiling masses.

9310  
CSO: 4906

TUDEH CALLS FOR UNITY IN REVOLUTIONARY FORCES

Tehran MARDOM in Azeri 10 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed commentary: "Victorious Revolution"]

[Text] Unity and accord are basic conditions necessary for the clear-cut victory of our glorious revolution as well as the safeguarding and strengthening of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We are not making this judgment based only on the experience of the diverse peoples of the world. The historical experiences of our homeland Iran reflect at every step the need for unity.

Is there a lesson in this regard from our homeland's past? In just 90 years the heroic Iranian people have risen in revolution six times: the Tobacco Rebellion; the Constitutional Revolution; the uprisings for national freedom after World War I (the Jangalis, Shaykh Mohammad Khiabani, Col Mohammad Taqi Pesian); the movements in Azerbaijan and Kurdistan in 1945-46; the uprisings to nationalize the oil industry; and the uprising of 5 June. The major revolt of 11 February 1979 was the seventh revolution.

Up until the recent great revolution, the previous revolutions of our heroic people have been defeated or mangled in various ways and have collapsed prematurely. It is a known fact that the fundamental causes of these bitter and bloody defeats were internal reaction and foreign imperialism. All or nearly all share this viewpoint. But very few men consider the profundities of the matter. Internal reaction and foreign imperialism are not present only in Iran. They have been and will continue to be the popular enemies of all captive nations. The question is this: How is it that this enemy has been victorious in Iran and has been able to smother six popular revolutions while people in many other countries have been victorious and have extirpated internal reaction and foreign imperialism? Which factor or factors have created the favorable environment and conditions for the triumph of internal reaction and foreign imperialism in Iran? There is no single cause. But it is no exaggeration to say that one fundamental factor among them all that has created the environment and conditions for the triumph of internal reaction and foreign colonization and imperialism, and the defeat of Iran's revolutions, has been the lack of unity and accord coupled with the clear inability of those revolutionary forces to discern their own friends from their enemies.

When reviewing the bloody history of Iran's revolutions we witness with a tortured heart a scene of anguish. We see in all these revolutions that internal reaction and foreign imperialism have speedily and successfully created their unity and accord against the Iranian people's revolution. But revolutionary forces have neither been able to forge unity and accord among themselves nor in most cases discern their own friends on a worldwide scale and achieve political and spiritual union with them. The obvious result is a confrontation between divided revolution and unified counter-revolution. On a world scale there occurs the confrontation between a self-isolated revolution and the unified forces of internal reaction and international imperialism as a front. In all or almost all cases we witness that revolutionary forces united for the lofty goal of independence and freedom have run afoul of one another and have even worked against each other. They have engaged in battle against their own forces--instead of fighting reaction and imperialism--and have sought to eliminate each other. In every or almost every case we have seen in this deplorable situation that the revolution on the international level cannot discern friend from foe and at times has even attacked friend instead of foe. The consequence of such an array and such a painful situation can only be defeat.

There is no need to prove that the core factors subjecting people to factionalism and which leave them divided, disorganized, hopeless, and impotent against the united front of internal and foreign enemies are the same internal reaction and foreign colonization and imperialism. These factors have bred disputes, clashes, factionalism, and even enmity within revolutionary ranks by means of assorted forms of intentional misguidance as well as plots, lies, intrigues, pay-offs, and sophistry.

And these methods have achieved their filthy intentions. History shows that in this dark treachery which we all witness today the liberal upper classes played a pivotal role in the initial period while the liberal bourgeoisie played it in the later period. As the result of treachery by liberals, other conciliatory, and counterrevolutionary forces, all revolutions were brought up short. They have lost their direction. Factionalism in the ranks of revolutionary forces--forces united in the thought of revolution--has been exploited. An environment has been created for the triumph of internal reaction and foreign imperialism.

We must now take a lesson for the bloody experience of these six still-born revolutions. It is now that our great revolution must be decisively victorious and must reach its ultimate goal. Therefore, our glorious revolution must not embark on a repetition of the historical calamities we have noted above. In other words: although divided revolution has always confronted unified counterrevolution in the past, the core of the revolution this time must be unity! If we do not achieve this historic evolution we will experience the bitter fate of past revolutions. And the merciless tribunal of history will not pardon any individual, group or movement.

In other words, united revolution means: First, all classes, sectors, political forces and groups that can be united in our great popular and anti-imperialist revolution (that is, those who have been observing their own interests and will in this revolution) must be unified as one force in a single front and with one target and will, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni. Secondly, the Islamic Republic of Iran, which is our free and independent homeland, must discern its friends in the world arena through logical and revolutionary precepts and it must make use of their ubiquitous support, cooperation and assistance. By carrying out these two

fateful, historic duties, we will have, on the one hand, created internal revolutionary forces united against internal counterrevolution while, on the other hand, bringing about revolutionary fellowship between international, anti-imperialist forces and internal revolutionary forces against the untied front of internal counterrevolution and world imperialism. Our heroic and proud generation must be successful in this historic task. It must achieve this evolution thus creating a miracle in the revolutionary history of Iran, which many times has been drowned in a sea of blood because of factionalism.

We must say with joy that our revolution has gained marked victories in both of these areas. However, we are still a long way from the perfect realization of these two historic duties. It is a fact that forces of sabotage such as propagators of imperialism and Zionism, counterrevolutionary classes and sectors (those being affiliated capitalists and large landowners), liberals, who are their political and ideological representatives, remnants of the last loathsome regime, the empty-headed, "new-born" Muslims, Maoists, pseudo-leftists, adventurists and others like these are erecting obstacles both to the benefits of popular unity and to friendship with true friends. But it is also a fact that our revolutionary people are not the generations of the past.

The experiences of Iranian revolutionary history and the pure blood of 70,000 martyrs demand from all true revolutionary forces that obstacles to the unity of internal revolutionary forces and to worldwide friendship with our true friends be decisively and boldly removed. Let them for the first time in our nation's history place in the histories the chapter "Victorious Revolution" under the watchwords "Independence, Freedom and Islamic Republic," which is the battle cry of our revolution.

We believe in the heroic Iranian people's revolutionary sense, the decisiveness of the revolution's leader, and the far-sightedness and devotion of the revolutionary forces.

CSO: 4901

## FEDAYIN-E KHALQ ACTIVITIES, INTRIGUES REVEALED

Tehran AHZAB in Persian 10 Feb 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Once again, the anti-God and the antireligious have produced tragedy, created disturbances and shed blood. This is a resume of what they have done and have been doing all the time, especially in the past 2 years.

They assembled in Freedom Square on Friday, 17 Bahman [6 February 81]. They came fully prepared and with all their tricks. They had made a lot of propaganda and had totally prepared themselves for the day.

But our awakened and antiblasphemous people stood up against them, the same way they had stood up against members of the shah's SAVAK. That is what they really are. Is it not true that the only way left for the former SAVAK members is to turn "leftist" and to pretend to be so-called "revolutionaries" and hide themselves behind the glamorous masks of "Fedayins," "Fighters," and so on.

The Friday incident did nothing but add another page to the nefarious black record of these faithless mercenaries. And it was a lesson for us and all those who fight for faith, Islam and the Islamic revolution. It was a lesson that should receive particular attention, especially at a time when we are locked in a battle with the faithless Ba'thist aggressors. The lessons are:

We should carefully watch behind our fronts.... The enemy's fifth column should be unveiled and neutralized.... It is the duty of the Muslim people to take the initiative in rejecting these mercenaries. At the same time, it is the responsibility of the officials, by carrying out rules and regulations, to put an end to the activities of these puppets and tools of international faithlessness and oppression.

In a series of articles under the title of "A Glance at the Activities of the Armed Leftist Groups in Iran," printed in previous issues of the newspaper AHZAB, the history of the position taking by the Fedayins was discussed. In those articles various conspiracies of the Fedayins were also subjects of discussions. In this issue, we would like to discuss a little bit about their conspiratorial tactics, hoping that these will help our readers adopt a more correct and practical position in confronting their various plots, such as last Friday's conspiracy.



#### 4. [sic] Relations With Political Groups

In its relations with various internal groups, the organization (Fedayin) has chosen to follow the method used by the Tudeh Party, which means the pattern provided by the KGB (Soviet intelligence). According to this method, it must have cold and unfriendly relations with all the groups that, for any reason, are opposed to the Soviet Union or one of her satellites. They are the 100 percent Maoist and (pro-) Chinese groups such as the Ranjbaran Party and the semi-Maoist, such as Peykar Organization, Razmandegan and pro-Albanian groups such as the Tufan Organization and the Peasants and Workers Communist Party and other communist groups like the Trotskyites, Organization for Community Unity and several other groups and organizations.

#### 5. Reviewing the Tactics of the Organization

From what we have pointed out, certain conclusions are reached and we would like to discuss them in relation to the conspiratorial tactics of the Fedayin Organization:

--Political Propaganda: Throughout its activities, the organization has always followed a pliant and flexible political propaganda. This flexibility has, of course, been due to unexpected and not so desirable events and not the result of advanced planning. Anyway, the aims of the political and propaganda methods of the organization could be summarized as being:

1. Creating pessimism and public distrust of officials and of leaders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran;
2. Making Islamic principles and edicts look unimportant and even obsolete;
3. Making the directives and teachings of the organization and those of Marxist-Leninism appear true and genuine;
4. To gradually clear away pessimistic views and the feeling of animosity toward the big boss, the USSR, by the communist supporters of the organization.

--Military Information: The organization, which was aware from the very beginning of its subservient position toward the Soviet Union, had begun meticulously infiltrating the armed forces by the few counterrevolutionaries in the armed forces. This was done to be able, while passing army secrets to the Soviets, to use its own military organization in times of emergency. The coup plot in Sanandaj was an example. The organization, unfortunately, had also been able to infiltrate government agencies which, in certain cases, are made up of anti-Islamic elements. It had even been able to steal some documents belonging to the Defense Ministry and the Revolutionary Council and pass them on to their Russian masters.

--Economic and Labor Tactics: Even though the organization has concentrated its propaganda on high school and college students, it has not, like all other communist groups, left plants and workers alone. In this connection, it has followed the pattern put together by the Tudeh Party and the Third Line Group [sic], meaning that they had entered various plants under the names of Imam Khomeyni and Islam and then were able, unfortunately, to close down certain factories by agitating the workers. The general policy of these fellows at the present time is to infiltrate labor in order to be able to call a general strike in the future.

In conclusion, a number of characteristics of the organization are hereby summarized:

--Lack of logical ideology. They believe in imported Marxism and the ideology of godlessness along with opposition to the true Islam. This is well reflected in their ideological discussions to the extent that they, in their publications, urge their supporters to refrain from any ideological discussions with Muslims. This also proves another weakness, the fear of their godlessness becoming known to everyone. This is because they well know that our people, even those in the remotest villages in the country, will not easily accept their godlessness and will fight them to the end.

--Attachment to the Soviets: Another characteristic of the organization is their attachment to bloodthirsty Russia. They try to hide this dependency and attachment under the name of the solidarity of international labor and cover up their subservience.

--The wars, the bloodshed, killings and plundering of the 18 months after the revolution are all the bitter fruit of the cursed tree of the Fedayin-e Khalq. They caused the death of so many uninformed and deceived young Muslim Guards and supporters and now that their plans are faced with complete defeat, and they have chosen new methods, they are afraid of their past and are trying every trick, even factionalism, in order to cover them up.

--Unavailability of a Strong and Written Ideology: In other words, the Fedayins are even confused in their own Marxism and in their confrontation with anti-Marxist groups they resort to innuendo and deviation.

--The last and perhaps the most outstanding characteristic of the organization is the use of the names of its founders and their negation at the same time. When they absorb the forces that become Marxist, they brag about their organization and talk about the ridiculous glories of the past. But when they want to justify their present deeds and fool the Muslim people, they denounce the past leaders of the organization, calling them deviationists, petit bourgeois and even anti-Marxists.

9461

CSO: 4906

## FRANCE ACCUSED OF SUPPORTING SADDAMS 'INHUMANE' REGIME

Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 26 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by Hassan Fathi]

[Text] After the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, a group of countries whose interests in Iran were endangered formed a front against the Islamic republican regime, and began provocations by means of their domestic and foreign agents. France can be named as a member of that group. The dastardliness of the Giscard d'Estaing regime in France became more and more apparent after the cowardly onslaught of the Iraqi Ba'thists on Islamic Iran. It became demonstrably clear to all the world's freedom seekers and oppressed that regimes like that of Giscard d'Estaing's in France which make a show of philanthropy and support for freedom seekers, have only risen up to seek and preserve their own interests, to cheat the world's oppressed people and to repress the masses. This idea will grow stronger in minds which understand that the French regime has announced its readiness to send an anti-guerrilla force to Iraq. For this purpose France has assigned one of its specialists officers presently in Saudi Arabia to Iraq in order to study ways and means of dispatching the anti-guerrilla force and training. Of course, soon after the trip of the aforementioned officer, a group of Frenchmen will join him for this purpose. We must point out other issues in connection with such an agreement, whose nature is solely the repression of the oppressed, Muslim masses of Iraq. One of these issues is that the French murderers of the oppressed people and black guerrillas of Africa, and were so-called "forerunners" in this field.

Of course, it must be pointed out that France has ambitious objectives in its actions in Iraq and against the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the imposed war and prior to it, France had concluded various military contracts with Saddam's Ba'thist regime. Among them one can name the sales of several Mirage aircraft, ground-to-air rockets, atomic reactors, modern radars, and the construction of atomic bases in Iraq.

The one and only goal of Giscard d'Estaing's actions and dealings is the preservation of Saddam's illegal and inhumane Ba'thist regime. This is because the French policy makers know that if Saddam falls and an Islamic regime comes to power in Iraq, the French regime's influence in the Persian Gulf region will be forever reduced. In addition, with the uprising of the oppressed in Africa, they will also be driven

out of Africa. In that case they would have to choose isolation, and their idea of becoming the master of Europe and the successor to Western imperialism would be consigned to the grave. The contract to send anti-guerrilla personnel to Islamic Iraq by the inhuman d'Estaing regime occurs at a time when the struggle of the oppressed Muslim people of Iraq has reached its height, and Saddam and his Ba'thist gang are incapable of quieting or suppressing them. France's actions are a direct intervention in the internal state of a Muslim country whose people want to take charge of affairs themselves. Since in their slogans the French policy makers support the struggles of the Palestinians and the heroic Muslim people of Afghanistan, and condemn the aggressors, how are they going to justify their own aggression if they send such a force to Iraq? Are they again going to offer justifications pleasing to the United Nations in order to cover up their actions? Have the French already forgotten the defeat of Dien Bien Phu in Vietnam at the hands of the Vietnamese? Have the French Legionnaires already forgotten their defeat by the Muslim struggling people of Algeria and other hero-producing places in Africa? Are these defeats not an example for the French leaders? Don't they know that if a people rise up, it is not possible to repress them by force? History proves this matter. Then why does Giscard's regime give such help to Saddam in this case? Because Giscard d'Estaing fears that he will not be able to realize his high-flown hopes of becoming Western imperialism's successor in the Persian Gulf region. From another angle, the Giscard d'Estaing regime during the course of the imposed war, knows that if the Iraqi Ba'thist regime falls, the fate of France's contracts will remain obscure. Thus the French reactionary regime should know that even if it sends its entire anti-human, repressive army to Iraq, it cannot extinguish the storm-producing shouts of the struggling Iraqi people. This is because if people rise up unitedly to demand their rights, and furthermore receive help from the eternal power of God, no power will be able to silence them. Today the Muslim people of Iraq have risen up in this way, and French support and military and economic aid will also be unable to return prestige to Saddam's Ba'thist regime, nor will it in any way be able to change the public opinion of the Iraqi people concerning this blood-drinker. Thus, if the Giscard d'Estaing regime wants to support a group, let that group be the struggling Muslim people of Iraq. But the people will never be willing to accept help from a reactionary and oppressive regime the like of France's.

It has become clear and obvious to all the world's freedom seekers, particularly struggling Muslims, that help from repressive regimes like those of the United States, Russia, Britain, France and others, in the end results in dependency and beggary. They can gather this from the results of Saddam's regime. Thus now that the Iraqi people have risen up to regain their lost rights, they must neither feel fear nor retreat because of a paper tiger the like of the French regime and its aid to bankrupt Saddam. Instead they must strive more unitedly towards destroying the agents of the powers dominating their Islamic country. They must also constantly remind themselves that if their revolutionary enthusiasm dies out and if they retreat in the face of domination-seekers like France, the same disaster will befall them that has befallen the Muslim people of Morocco and Egypt, and they will be trapped by the same suffocation and censorship. Thus what could be better than making their uprising stronger against Saddam and his helpers by taking inspiration from the inspiring laws of Islam and the eternal God and by following the pattern of the heroic struggles of the Muslim struggling people of Iran. They should fear no force, whether anti-guerrilla or otherwise, and should only think of victory and salvation because if they are killed, they will become a martyr in the path of truth, and if they are victorious, they will achieve a divine Islamic government. Thus they must never retreat from steadfastness and struggle against oppression, because salvation awaits them.



## REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS DESCRIBE PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Article: "A Look at Cultural Activities of the Guard Corps"]

[Excerpt] What our people know about the Guard Corps concerns their military operation throughout the country. They know very little about their cultural, artistic, propaganda and education activities.

From the very beginning, 90 percent of the activities of the Guard Corps had been geared to political and ideological issues but because of emergencies, and military actions from inside and outside the country against the revolution, they were overshadowed by military operations.

In connection with the message of Imam Khomeyni and the necessity to present a report on the achievements of the Guard Corps, hereby we present a list of them:

### Section I: Cultural Activities of the Guard

#### Part 1: Establishing Libraries on the National Level

Units of the Revolutionary Guards have been able to establish 2,400 libraries on the national level. They have set up about 400 libraries in various towns of the provinces of Fars, Bushehr, Kohkiluyeh and Buyerahmadi. Four hundred libraries have been established in the provinces of Gilan and Mazandaran. The same number were established in various towns of Esfahan, Yazd and Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari provinces. The Guard Corps has also set up some 130 libraries in West and East Azarbaijan provinces. Some 160 libraries were established in the towns of Sistan, Baluchestan, Hormozegan, Khorasan and Kerman provinces. No exact figures are available about the number of libraries established elsewhere but it is estimated that the total number throughout the country is close to 2,400.

#### Part 2: Publications Issued by the Guard Corps

The number of pamphlets issued by the Guards throughout the country comes to 482,000. Of these, 110,000 pamphlets were distributed in Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh provinces and about 55,000 in the Gilan and Mazandaran provinces. Some 45,000 copies were distributed in Yazd, Esfahan and Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari provinces. The



provinces of Khorasan, Western and Eastern Azarbaijan received 85,000 copies. The number of pamphlets distributed in Sistan and Baluchestan, Kerman and Hormozegan provinces were 15,000. Figures for other provinces appearing in the chart is an estimate.

### Part 3: Books Donated

The Guard Corps has so far donated some 629,103 copies of books to libraries on the national level. Units of the Guards have given 160,000 copies of books to libraries in Yazd, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari provinces. Libraries in Gilan and Mazandaran provinces have received 60,000 copies. The number of copies donated to libraries in Khorasan, Western and Eastern Azarbaijan, Sistan va Baluchestan and Hormozegan provinces comes to 50,000 copies. No figures are available for other provinces.

### Part 4: Sale of Books by Guard Corps Units

During the current year, units of the Guard Corps have sold books to the total amount of 9.75 million rials. Considering the types of books that are sold by the Guards are not many (35), this is a considerable amount. They were able to sell 3 million rials' worth of books in Fars, Bushehr, Kohkiluyeh va Boyer Ahmad provinces. Some 1.5 million rials' worth were sold in Baluchestan va Sistan and Hormozegan provinces. In Khorasan, Gilan and Mazandaran provinces some 1.9 million rials' worth of books was sold. Books sold in Yazd, Esfahan and Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari provinces came to 750,000 rials. Figures from other provinces is not available.

### Part 5: Publications Issued by Guard Corps

During the current year the Guard Corps has been able to distribute, through its units, some 440,000 copies of publications on the national level. This does not include publications such as PAYAM-E ENQELAB, PASDAR-E ENQELAB, QIYAM, etc.

The number of copies of publications distributed in Western and Eastern Azarbaijan was more than 90,000. In Mazandaran and Gilan provinces, 72,000 copies were distributed.

In Esfahan, Yazd, Chahar Mahall va Bakhtiari, Sistan va Baluchestan and Hormozegan provinces some 90,000 copies of various publications were distributed.

Guard units in the provinces of Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh were able to distribute 30,000 copies of publications. Exact figures from other provinces are not available.

## Section II: Artistic Activities of Guard Units

### Part 1: Posters

The total number of posters the Guard Corps has so far produced and distributed inside and outside the country is 9 million copies. In the provinces of Fars and Kohkiluyeh and Bushehr alone .5 million copies were distributed; 200,000 copies have been distributed in Khorasan and 120,000 copies in the provinces of Esfahan, Yazd and Chahar Mahall. The number for the provinces of Mazandaran, Gilan, Western and Eastern Azarbaijan, Sistan and Baluchestan has been some 55,000 copies. Figures for other provinces have not been available.

## Part 2: Theater and Film

The Guard Corps, through its units, was able to show 4,049 different films in the country. In the field of theater, the Corps has not been as active, staging only 58 shows.

In Esfahan, Yazd, Chahar Mahall and Bakhtiari provinces some 1,920 films were shown. The number of films shown in Western and Eastern Azarbaijan provinces was 800 and more than 1,250 were shown in Mazandaran, Gilan, Fars, Bushehr and Kohkiluyeh provinces. Unfortunately, exact figures for other provinces are not available.

As far as theater in the Central Province is concerned, only 20 shows were staged.

In conclusion, I must explain that after clearing away the disagreement we had with regards to this section (of the report), and after having had met for several hours with my brothers (Guards), everyone pledged to do their utmost to continue with their productive activities in various artistic and cultural fields which all of us support. It was also agreed that any problem that could develop be brought up and discussed in the next weekly meeting. It was after that which I pledged to do this short study in a span of 1 month (1/9/59) - 1/10-59) [22 November - 21 December 1980], which was presented here in this manner, hoping that it will be a step toward continuation of the revolution and be received with approval by the Twelfth Imam and his representative (Imam Khomeyni) as well as please Almighty God.

9561

CSO: 4906

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ ATMOSPHERE AT MAZANDARAN SCHOOLS

Tehran NASL-E ENQELAB in Persian 7 Feb 81 p 5

[Statement by Mazandaran Mojahedin-e Khalq]

[Text] In the Name of God and the Heroic People of Iran

For weeks, monopoly seekers have tried to suppress freedom and expand oppression by creating tension and suppressing students at Mazandaran schools. The ruling groups who, because of the alertness of the people and the resistance of revolutionary elements against their complete loss of freedom, have failed in their efforts and have made the schools their new targets. They are using every trick to create incidents in the schools, getting the students involved, causing their eventual expulsion and the final closedown of the schools. This way, they try to compensate for their past failure, on the one hand, and rid themselves of these centers of knowledge and freedom, on the other. Their goal is to keep people unaware of the mass of problems and impasses that they themselves have been responsible for. They try to find a scapegoat.

From the start of the new academic year, monopoly seekers have tried every trick to prevent political activities by the students. To achieve this, they used threats, intimidation, arrest and even expulsion of some students from the schools. In spite of that, revolutionary students resisted all these efforts and pressures and did not withdraw even one step and continued their struggle for their democratic rights, including that of engaging in political activities. That is because the revolutionary generation of this nation knows that the necessity for a continuous struggle against the imperialists could not be separated from the struggle to gain political freedom aimed at informing and mobilizing the masses. There is no doubt that achieving the abovementioned goal is not possible without freedom of political activity in schools, centers of knowledge and freedom.

Events of recent weeks in Mazandaran schools show that, as a result of the failure of their wicked plots, the reactionaries have turned their attacks against the revolutionary forces in schools. They had not been able to block the students' political and revolutionary moves by pressure, threats and expulsion, especially because the students and other people in the area had warmly welcomed the revolutionary forces and particularly the Mojahedin-e Khalq. Faced with this, they have resorted to the traditional method used by the reactionaries, that of force and

club-wielding, and the closing down of the schools. Hardly a day passes without the club-wielding mob, supported by and composed of members of the Islamic Councils, protected by armed elements of the Guard Corps and the Komiteh, attacking schools and violating the sanctity of these centers of learning and freedom. These occurrences remind one of the scenes of attacks on schools and universities during the rule of the deposed shah. A review of a number of events will give us a better picture of the situation:

1. On 16 Azar [7 December 80], the armed elements of the Committee in Qa'emshahr, disregarding all limits, invaded the Puya High School for girls, viciously beating the students with chains and clubs;
2. On 18 Day [8 January 81], a group of club-wielding hoodlums in Qa'emshahr invaded Sa'id-e Mohsen High School, beating up some students and expelling, by the order of the school officials, some of those who had been beaten up.
3. On 21 Dey [11 January 81], club-wielders in Babol, accompanied by armed members of the committee, attacked Nowshirvani Technical School breaking windows and beating up mothers who had gone there to protest against the expulsion of their children from the school and arresting them all.
4. On 1 Bahman [21 January 81], Samadieh Labbaf High School became the target of attacks by the club-wielding mob and their supporters and, as usual, some people were beaten up and injured.
5. On 2 Bahman [22 January 81], some students in the city of Sari who had gone to the principal's office to protest the expulsion of a few classmates were suddenly attacked and beaten up, with 37 of them arrested and sent to prison.
6. .... [sic]

These are just a few examples of the attacks that have taken place in various parts of Mazandaran. In that space of time, some 200 students and teachers who support the Mojahedins have been expelled from their respective schools. In addition to these tactics, such fascist methods as kidnaping and torturing of students have also been used. These events point to the policy of suppression by the ruling elements with regard to schools. It is interesting to note that at the same time that education officials point to the slogan of "no political activities at schools," other favored groups freely, and sometimes under the protection of armed elements, take part in all sorts of activities, including giving lectures and setting up exhibitions and even attacking and beating up and arresting students with complete impunity.

They normally try to suppress the students under the protection of the Guards, thinking they are capable of preventing the students' political activities by threat of clubs and sticks. This is the type of false freedom reactionaries talk about, freedom of suppression. But suppression of the informed and revolutionary students is wishful thinking, something that the regime of the shah wanted to do. The heroic events of 13 Aban [4 November] and the resistance shown by the resistance shown by the students have all proven that the revolutionary generation of this nation will not rest in its efforts to achieve its revolutionary ideals.

The Mazandaran branch of the Mojahedin-e Khalq of Iran, in warning against continuous plots aimed at suppression of the students and the closing down of the schools, once again reminds the officials that they will be held responsible for the dangerous consequences of these reactionary measures.

9551

CSO: 4906



## MINISTERS, GOVERNORS DISCUSS DEFENSE BUDGET

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 1 Mar 81 p 13

[Text] Khorramabad--KEYHAN correspondent: The joint sessions of the cabinet and governors-general from the entire country ended Friday after an examination of problems, difficulties, inadequacies and shortages in the provinces. The cabinet ministers and governors-general then left Khorramabad for Tehran or their own jurisdictions.

According to KEYHAN's correspondent, the joint sessions of the cabinet and governors-general from the entire country commenced last Thursday in the Arshad Hall of the Khorramabad Municipality, after a one-day delay due to bad weather.

These sessions, which Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, attended, opened with a speech by Zavareh'i, deputy minister of interior. Afterwards 'Azimi, governor general of Hormozegan Province, said: "The government must pay more attention to the deprived provinces, such as Hormozegan, and must consider easing conditions for government employees in this region."

He then pointed to the shortage of experts in the province, and requested the experts who have gathered in Tehran to go to the deprived regions and put their speciality to use.

Dr Hassan Ghafari, Governor-General of Khorasan Province, during a discussion concerning water in his province that is going either to waste or to the Soviet Union, said: "By constructing earth dams this waste of water can be prevented and water needed by the region's farmers can be supplied as well."

He said furthermore: "We have already constructed several earth dams in the province. However, next year's budget must be announced as soon as possible so that we can carry out development plans from early spring. By constructing earth dams we will prevent wasting water which is needed by the province."

Engineer Arastu, Governor-General of Kordestan, while announcing Kordestan's urgent needs, added: "The province's Revolutionary Guards and gendarmarie have requested automobiles and other facilities from us, and up to now we have supplied these needs to the best of our ability. However, from now on, we have no budget for this function, and the government must appropriate a budget for the Revolutionary Guards and National Mobilization."



The governors-general then discussed unforeseen expenses of their provinces and requested an additional budget allocation from the government. The deputy minister of the interior stated: "A 150 million tuman budget has been designated for governors-general's unforeseen expenses." The governors-general protested, and the deputy governor-general of East Azarbayjan said: "A minimum of 20 million tumans must be appropriated for the unforeseen expenses of each province."

At the end of the budget discussion, the governors-general requested increases in the current and developmental budgets for the provinces. They also requested authorities to eliminate the restrictive standards which have been compiled as articles of law, and to place greater facilities at their disposal.

According to KEYHAN's correspondent, the inequitable distribution of fuel was one of the important issues raised in these sessions. A number of the governors-general criticized the distribution, and the Governor-General of Khorasan said in this regard: "They reduced our province's share of gas oil and kerosene, and this has been the cause of a standstill in agricultural activities."

Engineer Ansari, the Governor-General of Gilan, said: "While houses in the north of Tehran have their central heating turned on, agricultural equipment and poultry farms in our province are up against a fuel shortage."

The Governor-General of Bushehr and Hormozegan also stated: "Due to a fuel shortage, the activity of our power plants has been reduced."

Then the issue of bank usury was raised, and it was said that bank usury must be eliminated. Nurbakhsh, deputy minister of economic affairs and finance, said: "The banks deposit the interest which they obtain from borrowers in the people's savings accounts."

He said furthermore: "We are confronting a 300 billion tuman budget at the present time. The war, the cutoff of petroleum exports, and the freezing of our assets in the United States have also created great difficulties for us. Therefore officials must be more careful in their expenditures."

Our correspondent adds: The issue of next year's budget was then raised in the sessions. Engineer Kheyr, minister of state and chief of the planning and budget organization, spoke about the details of the budget, and added: "If proper planning is done, we will not face a budget deficit. This year we have given priority to the war zones, agriculture and deprived provinces."

He added: "The fiscal year has been extended to the end of Shahrivar [21 June 1981] so that officials shall be able to spend the appropriated funds at their disposal."

In the session's continuation, Ebrahimi, governor-general of Ilam, said: "We are involved in a war, and 5,000 tribal people have joined the Ilam army. Something must be done for them."

In this regard the prime minister said: "A plan is supposed to be prepared by the ministry of defense so that the Revolutionary Guards will be designated as a part of the army or the gendarmarie for budgetary purposes."

Then Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, delivered a speech, saying: "In this year's budget we have given priority to the war zones, agriculture and the deprived provinces. Forty billion tumans for production plans in the provinces has been taken under consideration."

Concerning war victims, he said: "The state of the war victims is relatively good. We are requesting officials to be unsparing in assisting them."

After this speech, correspondents left and the meeting continued in closed session. It was said that in this session speeches were made concerning inflation, security and other national issues.

The same report indicates that the cabinet and governors-general concluded their sessions on Friday without issuing a declaration.

According to our correspondent's report from Khorramabad, the prime minister viewed the Mohandesl Base in Borujerd, a parade of the region's tribes, the Borujerd Cemetery and the Dorud Cement Factory during his trip to Lorestan Province. During this visit he inaugurated two portions of the Dorud factory which had been at a standstill until they were put in working order by Iranian engineers and experts.

9597

CSO: 4906

# DIRECTORATE PLANS MORE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Tehran BURS in Persian 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Text] The Second Conference of the Rural Electrification Directorate convened in the Ministry of Energy for five days from 5-9 Bahman 1359 [25-29 January 1981]. During its sessions views were exchanged concerning the setting of standards and defining methods for managing electricity in the villages. The results achieved are as follows:

1 - Regional electric companies can exert direct management in those villages which have abundant technical and executive potential. As far as other villages are concerned, a company can, depending on its determination, carry out all or a portion of management, maintenance, and operational duties of villages' local electric facilities by giving them over to village councils, or by purchasing services. However, in any case, the management, maintenance and operation of 20 kilovolt distribution stations and lines and powerplant complexes are exclusively the responsibility of the regional electric companies.

2 - In order to determine the policy and approach of the Rural Electrification Directorate, the regional electric companies were divided into the following groups on the basis of territorial conditions:

Group One - The Gilan Regional Electric Company and the Mazandaran Regional Electric Company.

Group Two - The Western Regional Electric Company and the Azarbayjan Regional Electric Company.

Group Three - The Tehran Regional Electric Company, Esfahan Regional Electric Company, Fars Regional Electric Company, and the Water and Electric Organization of Khuzestan.

Group Four - Khorasan Regional Electric Company, Kerman Regional Electric Company, and the Coastal Region Water and Electric Organization.

It was agreed that in order to appoint a Rural Electrification Directorate Unit, both from the point of view of labor force and equipment, cooperative actions be undertaken until 10 Farvardin 1360 [9 April 1981], when recommendations for electrification will be announced.

On the basis of the above determined units, regional electric companies can act to manage rural electricity either directly, by means of village councils, or by purchasing services, depending on the existing situation and/or future expansion.

The conference made the following recommendations concerning other rural electric problems confronting the companies:

1 - In order to facilitate carrying out rural electrification in a unified form across the country, a booklet of rural electrical standards be prepared and made available to regional electric companies as quickly as possible.

2 - The Satekab Company has special priority in relation to the provision of equipment for rural electrification. Regional electric companies are obliged to utilize equipment from other plans providing rural electricity.

3 - All offices, organizations and institutions which are active in rural development must coordinate their programs with the standards and priority of rural electrification. The provision of electricity to villages which is being made by the Reconstruction Crusade must take place on the basis of the ten-year program for village electrification which has been prepared by the regional electric companies. Thus planning for rural electrification will not be disorderly.

4 - In order to concentrate village electric matters in the regional electric companies, staff units must be created and strengthened in the companies so that they will be able to fulfill the heavy duties of planning and designing rural electrification in their jurisdictions.

5 - The Planning and Budget Organization must give priority to approval of rural electrification plans.

6 - Conferences on rural electric problems will be convened in each regional electric company in turn, so that rural electric experts can become acquainted with rural electric problems in various localities.

9597

CSO: 4906

## FREEDOM FOR IRANIAN AZERBAIJAN ADVOCATED

GF060736 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1900 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Tabriz has become a city of silence and grief. From a distance it seems beautiful, but a closer look reveals that it has been stained with blood. The national aspirations of Tabriz--and, in fact, those of the whole of Azerbaijan--have been drowned in blood. Every part of Tabriz and Azerbaijan as a whole has been ruined. The great Tabriz is a city where bloodstained tears are being shed. The city has been turned into a cemetery where thousands of national heroes are buried. The inscriptions on its walls talk only of death, blood, agitation and [words indistinct]. The historic monuments of Tabriz--which are the national pride of its dwellers--have been smeared with the filth of degradation.

Although Tehran is well aware of the deplorable life in Tabriz--a life that the people of Azerbaijan do not deserve after all their past sacrifices and achievements--it impudently continues to claim that Azerbaijan is the spearhead of Iran. Any meaningless pride that can be drawn from this remark should be cursed. During the past 60 years, the heroic people of Azerbaijan have been (?paying the price of their heroism). As if this is not enough, the chauvinist Tehran administration is currently dealing a hard blow to the national pride of the people of Tabriz and Azerbaijan as a whole.

As in the case of other Iranian peoples, being deprived of their traditions and their right to use their own language and literature has so greatly stirred the blood of the heroic Azerbaijani people that they cannot be satisfied unless they achieve their main objective. This stirred blood of Tabriz and the rest of Azerbaijan demands heroism from the brave sons of its people. The people of Azerbaijan cannot remain inactive like the stationary waters of a still river. On the contrary, these great people are rushing with great enthusiasm to keep pace with contemporary civilization.

These people deserve to live in freedom and liberty. Until they have achieved their independence, they are prepared to struggle and even shed blood if necessary. The national liberation struggle of the people of Azerbaijan has a long and bloody history. Under the circumstances prevailing in the world at large,



why should these people not struggle for their national liberation and independence?

Opposing an oppressive regime may seem very difficult and even impossible. One may believe that removing the PARS chauvinism and the [word indistinct] domination is equally difficult and impossible under the swords of the Revolution Guards. This view may be strengthened by the existence of the oppressive administration of the Khomeyni clique, which represents the most satanic, terrifying and illiterate forces in the world. It is an entity that discourages people to embark upon an outright struggle.

Throughout history, numerous executioners have brought (?disaster) upon the people of the world. However, they have always been defeated and forgotten in the end. The people have always been victorious. Shahanshah Khomeyni will not escape this rule. The Iranian peoples will eventually deal with him as well. The day when an independent Iran will be created and the ruined cities of this country, including Tabriz--the home of heroes--will rejoice is not far away.

CSO: 4901

## ANTI-PALESTINIAN FEELINGS AIRED IN CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 9 Mar 81 p 28

[Text] The request put forward by 17 members of the consultative council to the Lebanese government to change the legislations regulating the establishment of sporting clubs and teams, which came after the appearance of politics in sports and its becoming an outlet for nationalist and social feelings against the authorities, was answered implicitly by the Jordanian minister of Culture when he informed the members of the consultative council that his ministry is studying a re-examination of the internal organizations for sports clubs, making plain the ministry's plan to constrain the clubs more and more, and to increase its control of and interference in their affairs.

In spite of this the official reply did not surprise many of the reactionary members in their hostile and discriminatory attitude toward the Palestinians. Therefore, a number of them extended the authority to determine the names of the transgressing clubs on the pretext that "national security comes above any consideration." The discussion did not linger to uncover the falsity of the alleged desire to not discriminate against or destroy the "hated regions," when the council changed into a field for inflammatory propaganda against the Palestinians. Then it reached its climax when some of them berated the Circassian and Christian clubs. Infighting became so intense in the council that it began to resemble a soccer match!

We mention again that the storm began with the sweeping victory which the Wihdat Sports Club achieved, and what this victory in the series did to stir up Palestinian nationalist feelings--which were entered as an addition to the regional fanaticism column threatening the national security!

9785

CSO: 4802

SECURITY TALKS WITH SAUDI ARABIA HELD IN RIYADH

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 9 Mar 81 p 28

[Text] Meetings of the Jordanian-Saudi Arabia joint security council began this month in Riyadh to discuss subjects dealing with the security agreement signed by Jordan and Saudi Arabia. The council, headed by Amir Sultan bin 'Abd al-'Aziz on the Saudi side and by Tareq al-Hindawi on the Jordanian side, discussed dual cooperation between the two nations and means of developing coordination in security areas.

It is noted that there is a similar arrangement between Saudi Arabia and Iraq in which some of its influence appeared in the plot against the nationalist force in North Yemen. Likewise, cooperation between the Jordanian and Iraqi systems has encompassed all areas. These efforts, therefore, are to strengthen the reactionary Saudi-Jordanian-Iraqi axis in the most "vital and sensitive" areas in the system of this axis, which is hostile toward the Arab liberation movement.

9785

CSO: 4802

STATE LIMITS WAGE RATE INCREASES

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 9 Mar 81 p 28

[Article: "State Sets Ceiling on Wage Increases for Workers and Lets Prices Soar"]

[Text] The consultative committee for wages and prices which was formed by the Badran government 3 years ago still continues its work to set a maximum and minimum on yearly wage increases for workers on the pretext of controlling inflation factors and rising prices.

The Jordanian government authorized the committee's recommendations which required limiting wage rate increases in collective work agreements from between 6 percent and 10 percent of wages in 1980. This does not mean that the state is forcing owners to raise their workers wages by this percentage in most sectors, but rather means that the yearly increase in every agreement signed by owners and workers must not exceed 10 percent for 1981, even if the workers exert pressure upon the owners and demand a higher wage rate increase.

It has been observed that the above rate increases do not reach the level of the rate of inflation in Jordan, which official circles have put at 14 percent. That is that the increases will not be able, even barely, to maintain the workers' actual income level from last year, but will lead to a decrease of from 4 to 10 percent.

It should be noted that the number of the collective agreements signed last year by workers union representatives and institutions amounted to only 16 agreements. This was due to the suspension by the Ministry of Labor of collective negotiations and the freezing of the demands of a large sector of workers. The Ministry of Labor also intervened last year to lower wage rate increases from 15 percent a maximum of 12 percent.

9785  
CSO: 4802

REACTIONARY FORCES SEEN AT WORK WITHIN LABOR FEDERATION

Beirut AL-HURRIYAH in Arabic 9 Mar 81 p 28, 29

[Article: "Public Federation of Unions Leadership: A Dubious and Late Awakening"]

[Text] After long months of deep and deliberate lethargy the executive committee of the Public Federation of Workers Unions in Jordan decided to summon the federations' central council to meet to "discuss the situation of Arab workers in the occupied lands and the cruel conditions in which they live."

It is well-known that the central council for the federation created in its meeting at the beginning of last summer--due to pressure from democratic and respected elements from within--several important decisions to support the cause of the workers and people of the occupied lands. But the federation leadership, which contains reactionary and right-wing forces, disregarded the implementation of these decisions, complying with orders of the intelligence organizations. This happened while the people of the occupied lands were engrossed in fierce battles against the occupation and its "iron grip."

Despite the continuing demand of the union movement and labor bases to implement these decisions on one hand, and to convene the central council on another--to investigate the worsening conditions of the workers and discuss the numerous pressing problems which they face--the right-wing federation leadership has proceeded to cripple the role of the central council and disrupt the solidarity of the workers with the people of the occupied lands.

This "surprise" awakening of the federation leadership arouses more than a question mark at a time when indications and evidence of an increase in the manner of Jordanian intervention in the Palestinian peoples' affairs abounds, especially in the occupied territories with attempts to impose a mandate upon them. The latest of these attempts was to form leagues among the villages in the region of Bethlehem and Ramallah along the lines of the league of villages in al-Khalil province led by Mustafa Dudin. There were also attempts to interfere in the affairs of the union movement in the occupied territories a few months ago.

9785

CSO: 4802



**KING RECEIVES PALESTINIAN REFUGEES DELEGATION**

**JN051915 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Apr 81**

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Court this afternoon a delegation of representatives of the Palestinian refugees in Jordan. The delegation briefed his majesty on UNRWA measures to shirk its responsibilities and curtail its services and its attempt to terminate the services of a large number of teachers working in UNRWA schools on the pretext of a deficit in its budget.

They explained that the UNRWA came into existence in accordance with a UN resolution to provide human services to the Palestinian people until they return to their land and regain their rights.

The refugees' representatives requested His Majesty King Husayn to take up their cause with the UNRWA and to help them stop the curtailment of services provided to them. They praised His Majesty King Husayn, the Arab leader who devoted his life to serving his nation and homeland. They expressed their pride in his pan-Arab leadership which confronted all attempts and conspiracies to harm the rights of the Palestinian people.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed his concern over the rights of the Palestinian refugees and his stand against any attempt to distort the status quo and impair their rights.

His majesty stressed Jordan's support for the Palestinian people in regaining their legitimate rights and determining their destiny on their land and in their homeland.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the Royal Court, and 'Amir Khamash, court minister.

CSO: 4802

JORDAN

BRIEFS

RESERVES REPORTEDLY MOBILIZED--Kuwait, 2 Apr (KUNA)--AL-SIYASAH reports today that Jordan has secretly mobilized part of its reserve forces in the wake of what it describes as sightings of Syrians massing along the border between the two neighboring Arab countries. The newspaper quotes "sources with connections," which it does not identify, "that in great secrecy the Jordanian reserves have been recalled, (partially?) and without publicity, because of reports about unannounced Syrian massing along the Syrian border." The newspaper says that "this is possibly taking place as a precaution against certain conditions after relations worsened and became critical between the two countries." [Text] [LD020910 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0736 GMT 2 Apr 81]

CSO: 4802

## KUWAIT

### BRIEFS

ROYAL INSURANCE STAKE UP--Financial sources in London said that the Kuwaiti Office of Investments, under the Ministry of Finance, had increased its shares in the British "Royal Insurance" Group to 5.59 percent. The value of the office's shares in the group is approximately 37 million pounds sterling, or about \$89 million. The recent acquisition raised the value of shares in the group, owned by the office, from 8.08 million to 10.52 million shares. [Text] [Kuwait AL-TALI'AH in Arabic 4 Feb 81 p 8] 7005

CSO: 4802

MOROCCO

#### BRIEFS

MOPPING-UP OPERATIONS REPORTED--The Royal Armed Forces Intervention Group continues mopping-up operations which they have been conducting against the mercenary remnants. The group arrived in (Bou-Craa) on Sunday, 5 April, at 1230. During its advance it surprised a mercenary concentration consisting of two battalions. The group confronted it, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. The fighting lasted from 0600 in the morning to 1100. Several vehicles were damaged, 15 of which were completely destroyed. The mercenaries left a considerable number of dead and wounded on the field. The Royal Armed Forces lost 8 martyrs and 17 troops were wounded. [Text] [LDO62358 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 6 Apr 81]

CSO: 402



## PHALANGIST ROLE IN IMPERIALIST CONSPIRACY ALLEGED

JNO50835 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] In a commentary titled "Sources of Phalangist Fire and Targets," TISHRIN says: Ever since the outbreak of fighting in Lebanon, the Phalangists have never committed themselves to a cease-fire. Thus they did not commit themselves to a cease-fire in the last few days. The Phalangists have always been the cause of this state of chaos. This state is proof of their opposition to Arab interests and the legitimate Lebanese authority and its role. It is also material proof of their role in the imperialist conspiracy against the Arab nation.

The explosion created by the Phalangists in Zahlah and Beirut recently is new proof of their role in the fiendish alliance led by the United States against the Arab national liberation movement and its stronghold--Syria.

After reviewing the close coordination among the plotters and their aggressive objectives, TISHRIN concludes: Syria knows the dimensions of the conspiracy and the real target at which the Phalangists are directing their fire. However, Syria knows how to foil this conspiracy between the plotters and the imperialists and also how to crush the links of the conspiracy. The plotters, active agents of imperialism, already know that the effect of Syria's national decision is becoming greater as the struggle against imperialism and its agents continues. Therefore they should know that their attempts to strangle Syria are useless.

CSO: 4802

SYRIA

PHALANGIST 'GANGS' SAID COORDINATE ROLES WITH U.S. EMBASSY

JN061310 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 6 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Phalangist gangs, which are colluding with the Zionist enemy, have continued to violate the cease-fire agreements. These gangs have intensified their random shelling of the western suburbs of Beirut and areas in Zahlah's vicinity since dawn today. This is in response to the abundant Tel Aviv reports affirming that the situation in Lebanon was a prominent issue in the talks between Alexander Haig, U.S. secretary of state, with the Zionist officials.

Reports from Beirut say that, in their intensified shelling, the Phalangist gangs used all kinds of heavy and medium arms, which were supplied by the Zionist enemy authorities.

News agencies linked the intensified Phalangist shelling, Haig's talks with Zionist officials and their statements which affirm their aggressive intentions toward Lebanon and Syria.

The Phalangist gangs are continuing their contacts with the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in order to coordinate roles and stands. The Phalangist gangs' radio today admitted such contacts.

The radios of the Phalangist gangs, Israel, Amman, Baghdad, Cairo and the West continue their campaigns against Syria.

CSO: 4802

## REAGAN'S TERM SEEN AUGURING DIFFICULTIES FOR WORLD

Damascus AL-BATH in Arabic 3 Feb 81 p 2

[Article by Salim Barakat: "American Plan--Where Is It Heading?"]

[Text] Anyone who has followed Reagan's continuous statements since he entered the White House reaches the conclusion that the new trends of American policy under his administration will lead to more aggression against the peoples [of the Third World] and will stir up problems in this world, with the aim of imposing American supremacy over these peoples. Reagan and the American administration believe that methods of violence are the best and only way to achieve these desires and aspirations. Therefore, we see that the American statements as a whole bear the stamp of a threat against the people.

We can say that Reagan's presidency will not be a happy one, not only for the American people but for all people. Without a doubt, it will be a source of suffering, unrest and transgression against peoples, and especially against the Arab people, for Reagan will not act fairly, justly and loyally concerning the question of the Arab-Zionist struggle, recognizing the justice of the Arab cause and the right of the Palestinian Arab people to their nation and their land, far from all injustice and aggression.

Therefore, what is important to us as Arabs is to shed light on the plan which the Reagan administration seeks to implement in our Arab region and the tool to be used to impose this plan on the Arab nation.

Haig, Reagan's secretary of state, stated the essence of this plan, which relies basically on America's agents in the area, with increasing reliance on the role of King Hussayn in carrying out the imperialist-Zionist plan which was endorsed by Shimon Peres, head of what is called the Israeli Labor Party. We see that Haig also alluded to the role of Saddam Hussayn, president of the Iraqi regime, in this regard, since Haig said that Saddam's regime is close to the United States and it is pleased with him. This is nothing new, because Saddam's activities and behavior serve only America and its imperialist-Zionist plans in the area. The same can be said for Anwar al-Sadat. American policy will try to implement its old plans by exterminating the Palestinian cause at the hands of these agents and their attendants in the area.

Thus the Arab nation must expect more imperialist-Zionist aggression through these agents. It must not permit them to meddle in its basic issue or enable them to conspire against it. It must get rid of them so that it can achieve its goals, restore the rights of its people, and resist its enemies.

Anyone who follows events notes that this plan will be executed by exploding the whole area by sowing more seeds of dissent among the Arabs themselves, deepening the Arab struggle, and stirring up Arab problems in more than one respect. Israel will then be able to direct its final blow, for which it has been preparing for a long time, to impose a new reality in the region through which to achieve its aggressive goals. They are embodied in the establishment of Israel possessed as an inheritance, after settling the question of Palestine, fragmenting the Arab situation, and preparing for the United States to embrace the region and incorporate it in its imperialistic sphere of influence.

The American-Israeli plan has been exposed, and if Washington had succeeded in removing the Egyptian regime from the Arab trench and getting it to fight in its imperialist trench, then Reagan's administration would try to turn the traitor Sadat's path to new locations in the Arab arena. This is what Saddam and King Hussein are doing by replacing the struggle with Israel with Arab and marginal struggles aimed at weakening the Arab and Islamic forces which oppose the plans of the Camp [David] parties.

President al-Assad confirmed this clearly when he defined the bases of the struggle as the necessity to direct Arab energies toward the fight to liberate the occupied lands, guarantee Palestinian rights and eliminate the American military bases which constitute the aggressive shoring of Reagan's policy, which relies on force to impose its strategic plans in the region and in the world.

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## RALLY HELD TO MARK SOLIDARITY WITH JORDANIAN PEOPLE

JN051030 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Damascus--At the conclusion of the speech rally held yesterday in Damascus on the day of solidarity with the Jordanian people, the Arab Students' Office of the Ba'th Party branch at Damascus University sent a cable of support, greetings and appreciation to President Hafiz al-Asad.

At the end of the speech rally on day of solidarity with the Jordanian people, the Arab students also sent a cable of denunciation to the king of Jordan.

President Hafiz al-Asad received a cable of greetings and support from patriots of Arabism in Egypt on the occasion of day of solidarity with the Jordanian people.

A speech rally was held yesterday at Damascus University on occasion of day of solidarity with the Jordanian people. The rally was attended by Wahib Tannus, regional command member and head of the students and higher education offices; members of the Damascus University Ba'th Party branch; representatives of the Jordanian national movement and al-Sa'iqah forces; members of the Syrian Students' National Union executive office; and representatives of Arab student unions in Damascus.

Speakers asserted that the day of solidarity with the Jordanian people is not a coincidence, and that it means that the will of the Arab masses in the Arab world is stronger than all tyrants, agents and those who jeopardize this nation's dignity and pride.

The speakers reviewed the conspiratorial historic role played by King Husayn against this nation in suppressing the joint Jordanian-Palestinian movement and its revolutionary vanguards in the West and East banks under the leadership of the Socialist Ba'th Party in the 50's, and in suppressing the Palestinian revolution and its groups in September 1970. The king is carrying out his conspiracies against this nation as demonstrated in his secret contacts with the Zionist officials, the enemies of this nation, and in his stand on the Camp David accords and his readiness to join this capitulatory settlement.

The speeches also condemned the reactionary alliance between the fascist regime in Iraq and the agent regime in Jordan. They condemned the conspiratorial role played by the Baghdad regime against the front of steadfastness and confrontation, particularly against Syria. They denounced the conspiratorial roles of Sudan and Oman in implementing the aggressive designs against the Arab nation.

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## LACK OF ADEQUATE AGRICULTURAL STATE PLANNING STRESSED

Damascus AL-THAWRAH in Arabic 31 Jan 81 p 3

[Article: "Fifth Five-Year Plan--And Solution to Agricultural Question"]

[Excerpt] Here we will discuss agriculture, strictly speaking. What we will say is no more than a review and highlights of issues often presented. All of it tells of a production crisis in the agricultural sector, if the truth is told.

To put it plainly, has the state listened to any agency which is an authority on studying ideal land use, or to put it another way, has it studied the best economic productivity of agricultural land?!

We assure you that that has never been done. Up until now, agriculture has been controlled by the laws of nature and commercial markets. Agriculture has even been damaged in the interests of industry, housing or tourism. In our opinion, what is happening is in contrast to what is happening in the world, for the whole world is now studying the best agricultural production. This is especially true for the socialist world, since we put nutrition and the role of the agricultural crop in it in the first rank of the interests of the state.

Where do we begin to find the most important points to discuss the agricultural question?! The issue demands more than one page, but we remain within the general framework in the interest of brevity.

At the first national conference of the Arab Ba'thist Socialist Party after it came to power, it included the following among its resolutions:

The socialist procedure in achieving the agricultural revolution is aimed at creating socialist relationships in the rural areas. Therefore the collective farms, the path pursued by the fellahin, create suitable conditions for the practice of democracy.

That is one of the articles of the party's agricultural strategy. Now we can proceed to discuss the subject from two aspects: the aspect of agricultural production, and the aspect of agricultural relations.

On the first aspect: The state has started to develop agricultural work by issuing agrarian reform laws, presenting density and crop rotation plans and establishing

irrigation projects. At the head of these is the towering Euphrates Dam, which will irrigate an estimated 640,000 hectares of land in al-Jazirah, the Euphrates Valley and the Aleppo area.

On the second aspect, the state wants to transform production relations prevailing in agricultural work and change them to cooperative socialist relationships. To that end, it has conducted partially automated studies of value, particularly in the Dam and al-Raqqah region. Construction of the Euphrates Dam was then under way.

In other parts of the country, along the coast, in Hawran and in the desert, steps have been taken to stimulate agricultural activity with the intention of starting to work to solve the agricultural question.

We do not have the space to tell the story of what has been done. Therefore, we will content ourselves with explaining where we are now and what is missing.

We see that the state has begun to work, and with a plan, but what is completely absent is an enduring, scientific, detailed long-term plan. We are harvesting the fruits of the labor which we have begun, and problems are starting to appear here and there. These problems and issues, instead of moving us to greater attention and more persistent action to solve the problem, have moved us into inactivity and indolence, disregarding comprehensive planning.

Thus we see the agricultural situation now suffering from problems. After the agrarian reform laws which divided agricultural properties, it was required that these properties be reassembled in the form of cooperative collective property, and we have not yet started this in a serious form. Salinity has started to ravish the land. Irrigation and reclamation projects have been postponed, and a policy of encroaching upon agricultural land has continued, subjugating this land to industrial plans drawn up without considering what will happen to agriculture.

What is completely absent is detailed scientific study of ideal land use. For example, is it better economically for us to grow wheat or vegetables? Should we devote large acreage to the growing of sugar beets to achieve our desire to operate the numerous sugar factories which have been built here and there?

Industry has multiplied on agricultural land, without study. Tourism has multiplied on agricultural land, without study. Housing has multiplied on agricultural land, without study. We, and the nation, are the biggest losers in all of this.

On the question of crop rotation and agricultural density, this concept has been applied on our land in a limited form, in most stages. It is an economic concept of considerable importance. It is connected with the land, the market, industry and with the national economy as a whole. Nevertheless, it has not been heeded completely. On the land, in most parts of our country, the farmer plants as he pleases under pressure of the conditions of nature.

In view of the inadequacy of reclamation and irrigation efforts, in the market the problem of cooperative and public marketing and marketing through the merchant has led to having the fellah lose faith in using new farming methods on his land. In industry, we repeat, several plants have been built which rely on native agricultural products as raw material without really serious study of the acreage necessary to fill the needs of these plants.

On the problem of agricultural marketing in our country, we find that this marketing has three main forms. The first is marketing by way of organizations and companies which market only certain agricultural crops: tobacco, cotton, Sudanese pistachios, sugar beets, etc.

In these crops and in this type of marketing, the state finds itself faced with the difficulty of achieving equity on two sides: the first, prices which are rewarding to the farmer, and the second, prices which remain economically viable for the marketing organizations.

In the second form of marketing, we have seen attempts at cooperative marketing through the Federation of Fellahin. I say attempts, because they are still suffering from weakness and instability.

In the third type of marketing, the peasant is subjected to disgusting exploitation by the merchant. The farmer sells the crop at less than a third of the price paid by the consumer. This is another case of the problem of the middleman.

In a situation such as this, in the absence of detailed scientific study of the productivity of the land and of agricultural labor, and the absence of a comprehensive plan to draw scientific lines of movement for agriculture, industry and relations between the two, and under the auspices of the control of nature and the merchant, the fellah has resorted to working according to the current productivity of the land. If the price of onions rose, all of the fellahin would plant onions. The price would then drop sharply, and this in turn would become a new factor leading to the abandonment of agriculture and the exodus of agricultural labor.

What is to be done? The picture which we have painted thus far is disturbing, pessimistic or perhaps gloomy, but it is a picture derived from long experience with the state of the land and the fellah and the situation of the agricultural question.

In answer to what we say, first, that the state was not absent from the agricultural question. All of the steps taken indicate that there is concern about the problem.

A year ago, or a little earlier, a resolution was issued setting a ceiling for agricultural property in diminishing scale. A resolution was issued giving the General Federation of Fellahin the authority to decide what it deems suitable in the agricultural sector, and resolutions were issued which adjusted the prices of some agricultural crops. Also, work was begun on establishing some cooperative production farms, in addition to continued work to improve the services offered by the state to the fellahin. Other things were also done.

On the practical level, work is continuing on several dams on rivers, such as the al-Kabir al-Shamali River Dam, which will irrigate 14,000 hectares of land, and storage dams to take maximum advantage of rainfall.

The state is also continuing land reclamation operations in al-Jazirah and the Euphrates Valley. The state is participating with the fellahin and the farmers in small reclamation operations on their land by giving them loans and offering them machinery.



However, all of that requires organized action and a detailed plan. If not, there will be only temporary steps which will be useful in helping to solve some problems but will not reveal the true way to solve the root of the question.

We quote here what we have learned about a comment by the head of the Council of Ministers to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation when discussing its investment plan. That comment induced the head of the Council of Ministers to form a committee to evaluate and characterize the ministry and its directorates and organizations.

Again, what is to be done?!

Again we say that action on the agricultural question is complicated, delicate and extremely difficult. It is not easy for us to draw up an agricultural plan of action for the country on a newspaper page. Indeed, that is impossible.

We can only mention that the various activities of the government all but obscure the agricultural question.

The government is primarily concerned with industry, trade and services, while the agricultural question remains in a framework far from solution.

With certainty, we say that we will not succeed in industrial policy, in a policy for services, in foreign trade and commercial exchange, or in supply and solving the food problem, until we begin to establish a true framework for solving the agricultural question.

This problem will not be solved by agrarian reform and ownership determination laws which stop at the borders of breaking up agricultural properties. It will not be solved by improving state services to the fellahin, or by guaranteeing loans, fodder, fertilizer and seed. Our current problems can only be solved by a group of measures. We need a plan which is part of the state plan as a whole. We stand here today, on the threshold of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, to say: What about agriculture?!

How can we plan ideal use of the land, and of the fellah? When will the prevailing relationships in the agricultural sector be changed to socialist relationships?

Whatever the case may be, we can say that the steps taken thus far can be considered important, provided that they are organized and linked by a new plan to solve the agricultural question, and provided that they are linked by a scientific study to the ideal productivity of the land.

To that end also, it is essential to set a policy of agricultural utilization in several areas of the country, taking into consideration the necessity of regrouping agricultural properties under collective ownership by setting up cooperative production societies.

The land reclamation situation must also be studied to determine what led to the failure of hopes of reclaiming 640,000 hectares in the Euphrates Basin.

More important than that, how will we link the fellah to the land?! And to the rural areas?! How long will the city continue to attract agricultural labor?

Dozens, or rather hundreds, of points could be mentioned. Many questions could be raised. We say that the paths are long, but to get to the end one must take the first step.

This is the definite step aimed at solving the agricultural problem as it now exists in our country.

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## EUPHRATES DAM PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 2 Feb 81 p 4

[Article: "Discussion of Irrigation and Reclamation Projects, Progress of Work on Euphrates Dam and Pilot Project"]

[Text] Damascus, SANA--Dr Yahya al-Khayir returned to Damascus after a 10-day visit to the city of al-Thawrah and the pilot project during which he chaired meetings of the Supreme Technical Advisory Committee.

Dr al-Khayir announced that during its meetings the technical committee discussed everything connected with the projects because of the beginning of the current Five-Year Plan. The committee also studied subjects connected with housing projects, the east and west main pumping stations, the subject of the middle Euphrates valley and the subject of taking over the remaining acreage of reclaimed land.

Irrigation projects were also discussed during these meetings, especially the Balikh project, the main draft canal, and a number of agricultural investment projects. The purpose of these meetings was to study these projects, surmount all of the difficulties which confront the progress of the work, and move it forward according to schedule.

The minister said that he had held a series of meetings with party, labor and fellahin leaders in al-Raqqah, with the Euphrates Dam and Basin workers and with the two administrative committees, and he discussed with them the difficulties and obstacles standing in the way of the work and the means of developing work on these projects.

He also discussed a housing project, the Aleppo wall, and especially the main pumping station which produces 100 cubic meters a second. These matters will be discussed with a Soviet technical delegation.

He announced that a high-level Soviet technical delegation will arrive in Damascus to discuss these projects with the Syrian Arab technicians.

The minister confirmed that the Syrian Arab technicians are highly competent in pursuing their daily activities on these projects. Work is progressing satisfactorily, and the future looks good. Everything needed for the project will be supplied quickly and efficiently. Work will begin on the eastern housing project, and work is under way on the main lower draft canal, which will disburse 140 cubic

meters a second and is considered one of the highest projects. This canal will irrigate more than 100,000 hectares of the Balikh Basin.

He explained that all of the reclaimed land, which was reclaimed by Romanian agencies, will be ready by mid-1981, and this reclaimed land will be handed over to the fellahin societies. This is a great gain and victory for the cooperatives and for the fellahin brotherhood, after all matters connected with this land were discussed.

The minister turned to the subject of advancing salinity, saying: "We have formed a study committee to find a final solution for the whole project, especially in relation to irrigation by the Lower Euphrates and pumping plans. Serious work will begin immediately during the next and current Five-Year Plan. The Technical Advisory Committee will meet on 14 February to create a formula to begin study activities and gradually dispense with foreign expertise. A work group will also be formed to draw up plans for the saline lands project and to establish an expense schedule for the present project. The Syrian Arab technicians felt that they would be able to handle this project completely, and work will begin immediately."

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## BRIEFS

**SYRIAN FORCES, BROTHERHOOD CLASH**--Syrian special squads yesterday attacked the internal quarters of Aleppo, particularly the (Bab al-Nayrab) area where a number of people were killed or wounded. Muslim Brotherhood members yesterday clashed with Syrian intelligence members in the [name indistinct] area. Three Syrian intelligence members were killed in this clash. A state of extreme tension then prevailed in the area. In (Ugarit) cinema, on (Barun) Street, an explosion took place, killing or injuring a number of people. In (al-Sabil) area in Aleppo, Muslim Brotherhood members assassinated a professor in the city's university. The Syrian forces stormed a number of houses in Aleppo and arrested a number of people. [Text] [NC061759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Apr 81]

**KUWAITI AMIR PHONES AL-ASAD**--Damascus, 6 Apr (SANA)--Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah today telephones President Hafiz al-Asad. During the conversation, the two leaders exchanged views on the events on the Lebanese arena, the size of the plot which is being hatched against the Arab area and Israel's role in this plot. President al-Asad and Shaykh Jabir stressed the need to exert all efforts to thwart this plot and to prevent its partners from attaining their objectives. [Text] [JN061236 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1225 GMT 6 Apr 81]

**BA'TH DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA**--Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, returned to Damascus from Sofia this morning after having led the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's delegation to the 12th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP]. In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Comrade Mashariqah said that his talks with the BCP were constructive and successful and dealt with the existing friendly relations linking the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the BCP and ways to bolster these relations in order to confront the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes. The talks also dealt with the situation and political circumstances in the Arab region and the stands of steadfastness being adopted by Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, party secretary general and president of the republic. Comrade Mashariqah delivered the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's speech during the opening of the BCP Congress. He also met with the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Bulgaria. Comrade Mashariqah conveyed the regards of Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general, to Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, party secretary general and president, and the Syrian peoples. [Text] [JN051434 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Apr 81]



UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Damascus--A delegation of the UK House of Commons and Lords led by (James Johnson), member of the House of Commons, arrived in Damascus this evening on a 6-day visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian People's Assembly. The delegation was received at the airport by Dr Muhsin Bilal, head of the Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee of the People's Assembly. In a statement to a SANA correspondent (Johnson) said: This visit, which is of a parliamentary nature, can be called a factfinding visit, after which we can form a particular opinion about the situation in the Middle East in a sound and objective manner. Dr Muhsin Bilal stressed that the crux of the problem in the East is Israel and the continuation of the problem is due to Israel's intransigence. He added: We in Syria want a comprehensive and just peace that guarantees the return of our rights, the liberation of our territory and the recognition of the Palestinian Arab people's firm and inalienable rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their soil. Dr Bilal pointed out that any initiative which does not take into account the Palestinian cause will be doomed to failure like the Camp David accords. [Text] [JN052022 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 5 Apr 81]

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BRIEFS

SDAR REPORTS BATTLE SUCCESSES--An SDAR Information Ministry communique announced that on 29 March and 1 April Saharan fighters launched new attacks against the royalist invading forces in Bir Anzaran, Rous el-Ouj and Razmis. The communique added that the Saharan fighters shelled the positions of the royalist forces with heavy weapons resulting in them suffering heavy losses in men and equipment. [Text] [LD052346 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Apr 81]

POLISARIO CLAIMS MOROCCAN JET DOWNED--Algiers, 6 Apr (AFP)--Polisario Front guerrillas shot down a Moroccan Mirage F-1 jet fighter in the Guelta Zemmour region of the disputed Western Sahara, the Polisario said today in Algiers. The statement said the Moroccan pilot, Lieutenant Ahmed el-Kili, was killed. Despite Moroccan denials, and a Moroccan-guided visit by a small group of journalists to the scene, the Polisario continues to claim to have taken the town of Guelta Zemmour. Guerrillas and Moroccans fought a fierce battle there late in March. The Algerian-backed Polisario is trying to set up its Saharan Arab Democratic Republic in the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony in northwestern Africa that has been annexed by Morocco. [Text] [NC061543 Paris AFP in English 1533 GMT 6 Apr 81]

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